The Columbian.

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Heinous Crime of Two Mt. Carmel Men.

Charged With Raping Two Young Girls. They are Brought Here and Lodged in Jail.

Men Barely Escape Lynching.

Joseph Thirloway and Abe Kreisher, of Mt. Carmel, aged 25 and 16 years respectively were brought to Bloomsburg and lodged in jail yesterday charged with having committed a rape, upon two little girls, Catharine McArdle, and Theresa Jordan, both 14 years of age, of Mt. Carmel.

The crime was committed near Aristes, in this county on Tuesday, hence their arrest and incarceration in the jail here.

Nearly all day Tuesday Thirloway had been drinking heavily. He fell in with Abe Kreisher, and toward evening they procured a sleigh to take a ride. The little girls were skating at Fourth and Walnut Streets, and the men asked them to take a ride. The girls, the two above mentioned and Ella Jordan aged 12 years, accepted the invitation gladly.

They drove at full speed to Centralia, thence to Aristes. Here, the girls, becoming alarmed at the distance from home, begged the men to turn back, but they continued on toward Brush Valley.

At a point in the road, where Thirloway concluded they would be safe from detection, he stopped the horse, and seizing Catharine McArdle, lifted her from the sleigh, brutally and frightfully assauled her. Then he drew a revolver and pointing it at Kreisher ordered him to assault little Catharine, which he did.

Little Ella Jordan, thoroughly frightened, leaped from the sleigh and ran to the Arestes Hotel, where she fell unconscious. After she regained consciousness she told her story, and a posse on horseback immediately started in pursuit. They reached the scene just in time to prevent an assault on the elder Jordan girl. The McArdle girl was lying on the ground, suffering terribly.

The men were seized, bound hand and foot and taken to Mt. Carmel. Much sentiment was aroused, and threats of lynching were heard. The crimes are the most brutal on record. The men were given a hearing Wednesday morning before Justice Courtright at Mid Valley, who held them under three counts.

HE WAS TOO LIBERAL.

It happened at a recent social function in town. The guests had been entertained with card games, and at the close there was a distribution of prizes. A prominent young business man of Bloomsburg was present, and to him was handed a box of cigars, which he in some way understood was the prize awarded to a gentleman from Danville. As is often the case, he at once became very liberal with another man's property, and passed the box around to all the men, urging the cigars upon them whether they smoked or not, and so the box was nearly depleted. Then, elated with the success which had crowned his efforts to dispose of his Danville friend's cigars, he returned the balance to the supposed owner who accepted them with thanks, and then for the first time he who had been passing them around so freely, discovered that he himself had won the gentlemen's first prize, and the box of cigars was his own. But it was too late. Most of them were gone and the remainder the Danville man insisted on retaining, and so Ben lost the whole box.

SOCIAL.

Miss Sarah Van Tassel entertained thirty of her lady friends at a card party on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Marie Funk gave a Washington's Birthday party to about a dozen of her young friends on Tuesday evening. The national colors were prominent in the decorations, and one of the prizes was a hatchet shaped box of candy.

Miss Letha Dietterick will go to Jamison City this week, where she has accepted a position as clerk in O. B. Ammerman's store.

MILLIONS INVOLVED IN THIS SUIT.

Outcome Is Of Immense Importance to Every Coal Producing County.

Decision Eagerly Awaited.

Seldom has there been a case in which the outcome involves so many millions of dollars as that of Michael Madden against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Counsel for the plaintiff, Edward J. Flynn, of Centralia, and ex-Judge Walter, of Mt. Carmel, have filed the praecipe in the appeal from the decision of the court of this county, and it is now up to the Supreme Court to say whether or not the Coal Companies have the right to rob their pillars, after having sold the surface of the lands, reserving all the mineral rights. Should the Supreme Court deside in favor of the plaintiff, numberless actions against Coal Companies involving millions upon millions of dollars are certain to follow, and if the decision of the court of this county is affirmed it would mean that the coal companies will continue to rob the pillars of the mines, which, the Coal Companies claim under the deeds by which the surface rights were transferred, they are privileged to do.

Representing the Coal Company in the action are Hon. Fred Ikeler and Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury. Every coal producing county of the state is interested in the outcome and the decision of the Supreme Court is awaited with intense interest.

CARPET MILL RECEPTION.

A reception will be given at the Magee Carpet Mills by Mr. James Magee II, on Saturday evening, February 25th, in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. The entertainment will begin at 7 o'clock, and arrangements have been made for a very enjoyable evening. Mr. W. Law will be the Master of Ceremonies, and committees have been appointed on entertainment, reception, dancing, decoration, amusements, and refreshments.

The first part of the program will be a minstrel show by the 20th Century Troubadors, composed of mill employees. The second part will consist of musical selections, recitations, and songs. Much time has been spent in preparation, and the entertainment will undoubtedly be a great success. After the show is over, the balance of the evening will be devoted to dancing. A handsome program has been issued, the first page being printed in red, white and blue, with an eagle and shield at the top. Mr. Magee never does anything by halves.

FIRST NATIONAL GETS BOND ISSUE.

At a special meeting of the Bloomsburg Town Council held Thursday evening, and attended by President Townsend, and members Rhoades, Hughes, Giger and Reimard, the new bond issue of $11,000 was awarded to the First National Bank, at its bid of $101 and accrued interest.

The Bloomsburg National Bank's bid was $1000, payable in 1909, $100.41, each with accrued interest; $2000, payable in 1914, $101 each with accrued interest; $3000, payable in 1924, $101.23

The Farmers National Bank made a bid of $100.50 and accrued interest for the entire $11,000

John W. Lewis representing the First National Bank, stated that any individual of town would have an opportunity to buy the bonds at the same prices that the Bank paid.

Tuesday's thaw rendered the crossing from the First National Bank to Rishton's drug store almost impassable. For a considerable space the crossing was completely inundated, and rubber boots was about the only protection against wet feet. This crossing has long been the cause for complaint, and if the Council will see that it is raised as soon as spring arrives they will get themselves many thanks.

Dartsmouth College will be here Saturday evening. Normal is prepared for a hard game.

"IF YOU WOULD BE WEALTHY, THINK OF SAVING AS WELL AS GETTING." Ben Franklin.

It is easier to get *FIVE* dollars than save *ONE*, but wealth without Saving is impossible. Learning to spend less is more important than learning to earn more. Start now if only with one dollar, and watch it grow in the

Bloomsburg National Bank

A Sound, Conservative, Safe Institution.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A Farmers' Institute will be held in the M. E. Church at Mainville, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 1st and 2nd. Among the speakers who are announced to take part are Rev. G. V. Savidge, W. F. Hill, E. L. Hoover, R. L. Watts, J. S. Burns and Supt. W. W Evans.

On Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th, an institute will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Rohrsburg which will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Frisby, and Messrs. Hill, Hoover, Burns and Watts.

On Monday, March 6th, an institute will be held at Jerseytown in the M. E. Church which will be addressed by Rev. H. C. Munro, and Messrs. Hill, Watts, Hoover, Burns and Evans, and John S. Hanse. The evening program includes recitations by Misses Maud Leighow and Blanche Morris. These exercises are all public and free, and everybody is welcome.

These Institutes are held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania.

A Question Box will be placed on the Secretary's desk and questions deposited therein will be answered from time to time as occasion allows.

Papers and discussions should not occupy more than twenty minutes, and all papers prepared and read in the Institute should be handed to the Secretary, as they become the property of the Department of Agriculture.

For full particulars concerning these Institutes address A. P. Young, Millville, Pa.

A Magnificent Production.

A grand, spectacular production will be "The Story of the Reformation" which will be given at the Opera House on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. As the work for this entertainment develops it becomes apparent it will be one of great spectacular beauty as well as instructive, it being historically correct. Much has been accomplished at the rehearsals during the past week and the participants will be ready to give the production a fine rendition.

Luther's trial at the Diet of Worms is the central scene of the evening and is one of magnificence. It will be given with all the military pomp and ceremony usual in a royal court. John Watson as Emperor Charles V, of Germany, will wear the robes of royalty and carrying a scepter, seated upon a throne, he will open the Imperial Diet. He will be escorted by a Guard of Honor—a detachment from Theta Castle No. 276, Knights of the Golden Eagle. The Elector Frederick III, of Saxony, personated by W. C. Johnston, will also have a Guard of Honor from K. G. E. The Cardinal, Mont Smith, is preceded into court by a Guard of Honor. Hon. Fred T. Ikeler as Martin Luther is accompanied by his two great friends, Spalatin and Melanchthon—Howard Traub and Samuel J. Johnson.

Plate Glass Doors.

The First National Bank has had its front doors changed by cutting out the upper panels and placing therein plate glass. It adds much to the appearance and increases the light. In the near future the bank will put a new flat roof on the front part of the building which will throw the water to the back end, and thus avoid the ice on the pavement in front of the U. S. Express office and Townsend's Clothing Store.

A Bargain in Carpenter Aprons.

Worth 30 cents

Now 23 cents.

FOR SALE BY

J. G. Wells,

General Hardware

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DEATH OF STEPHEN DRESHER.

Well Known Stillwater Resident Passed Away Thursday Mornday.

The community in and about Stillwater was saddened Thursday morning last on learning of the death of Stephen Dresher, a well known and esteemed resident of that Borough.

The announcement came as a shock to his many friends. The fact that he was ill had become pretty generally known about the neighborhood, but by none was his condition considered dangerous. Only the preceding evening he had walked from his home to M. McHenry & Son's store, a distance of about a mile. Some time after returning home he was taken with a stroke of paralysis which together with a slight attack of pneumonia, terminated fatally at ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Dresher stood high in the estimation of those who knew him. He was honest, straightforward and industrious, and was the owner of one of the prettiest farms in the Fishingcreek Valley.

The deceased was seventy four years of age and is survived by two sons and two daughters, Alvin of Raven Creek and Bruce of Stillwater, and Mrs. Prof. E. B. Beishline of Stillwater, and Miss Josephine residing at home.

The funeral which was largely attended by relatives, friends and neighbors, occurred from the home Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Deemer Bidleman Dead.

Mrs. Eveline Whipple Bidleman, wife of Deemer Bidleman, formerly of Bloomsburg, died at her late residence on Warren street, Tunkhannock, at 2:30 a. m., on Wednesday, February 15, 1905, after suffering nearly three years from paralysis. She is survived by her husband and the following sons: George W., of Wasshington, D. C., Dr. Burton E. and Harry T. Bidleman, of Tunkhannock. Two children died before she did. A daughter, Ella, in 1881, and D. Scott, who died last October. One sister also survives her, Jane, wife of James Avery, of Illinois. Funeral services were held at the house Friday afternoon at 2 p. m. Rev. J. W. Bischoff, of the Presbyterian church officiated. Interment in Sunnyside cemetery, Tunkhannock.

BEN GIDDING

Our Lines For Spring Are Coming in Daily, And Our Store is Becoming Complete.

Come in and Look Over Our Stock and See What We Have.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

FEBRUARY SALE OF

Carpets and Furniture.

Quality is just as important as price. Poorly made Furniture is dear at any price. We only sell such goods as we can guarantee, and you'll often find that our prices for this good kind are lower than some stores ask for the low grade kind that soon falls to pieces.

During February we will give a Discount of 10%. on all Furniture.

- - CARPETS - -

On carpets we will show you greater values than ever. You will have an opportunity to get good choice designs at low prices. It will pay you to watch this sale even if you do not use them until April.

A Discount of 10% on all Carpets During February.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN MORLEY'S OPINIONS

What He Saw in United States and Canada.

PRAISE FOR OUR SCHOOLS

Capital and Labor—The Negro Problem—Secular Instruction But Religious Knowledge General—Two Interesting Months For Him in the United States.

John Morley, the English statesman, publicist, and author, who recently paid a two months' visit to the United States, spoke principally on American institutions in an address delivered in Brechin, Scotland.

According to the report published in the London Times he said that he had never spent two more interesting and stimulating months than during his recent visit to Canada and the United States. He would not pretend that in so short a time he had got to the bottom of any of the great problems to be met with in those regions.

It was interesting to him in America to find himself in a country where there was no Established Church, but there was no country where religion was more genuine of more earnest. The common schools of the United States were practically confined to secular instruction, yet nowhere in the world was religious knowledge more general. The United States was a country without the untold blessings of a hereditary house of lords, yet there was no country in the world so far as he knew, where the rights of property were safer.

One of the great questions which the democracy of the United States had before them was the relations between capital and labor. An important, responsible, and well-informed American gentleman had told him that our British laws in respect to trade combinations were more favorable to such combinations than the laws of the United States. The people there would fight out the tremendous battle under conditions quite different from those under which it had been fought here.

Another serious, suggestive and apparently almost insoluble problem in the United States was the enormous multiplication and gradual advance northward of the freed black population of the south. If that movement went on there might at the end of this century be a population of something like 60,000,000 or even 80,000,000 of colored people in the United States. That was the retribution that followed wrong. What did it come from? Africans were brought into the Southern states exploiting land much as Chinese were now being brought into South Africa to work the mines. People might have to wait even 50 or 100 years before heaven sent in the bill, but what sort of eventful harvest could be expected when the foundations of a state were laid upon an inferior civilization? We were, by the importation of Chinese labor, changing the base and foundation of our state in South Africa. Some day the white men there would have to pay the penalty of folly or wrong now being perpetrated.

"He had expected to find in the United States a good deal of indifference to the friendship of this country, but he found that the people unmistakably viewed us with feelings of both esteem and friendship. That feeling could only be endangered by setting up a scientific tariff and discriminating against the United States. We owed the most friendly feeling of the United States largely to the fact that thirty years ago a great liberal leader, with the liberal party behind him, submitted to arbitration a burning dispute between America and ourselves. Canada abounded in interesting questions with many undercurrents which before he had scarcely realized. Nothing struck one more among the population of that great province than the fervor with which the British section gloried in connection with Great Britain, or the contentment with the French and Catholic section also accepted the same generous rule. There was in the dominion a community of which we might well be proud, and as to whose future we were bound to entertain, as he hmself did entertain, the most sanguine hopes.

James Lawrence.

James Lawrence was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1781, and was active in the war with Tripoli. He was commander of the Hornet when she captured the Peacock in an engagement which lasted fifteen minutes, with the loss of one American dead and two wounded.

He was given command of the Chesapeake, which was being repaired in Boston harbor. Lawrence assumed command with extreme reluctance. It was toward the beginning of summer, with thousands crowding the hill and points of advantage and peering through glasses at the ships that the battle was opened by the fire of the Shannon. Great damage was done by the return broadside of the Chesapeake. The first fire severely wounded Lawrence in the leg, but he refused to go below. Then the firing became so close and rapid that most of the American officers were wounded or killed. When Lawrence formed his men after the two vessels had fouled, the bugler could not be found. It was at this critical moment that Lawrence was fatally wounded and carried below. He kept calling from the bowsprit to the men to fight harder. His last words, often repeated were, "Don't give up the ship!"

Man's capacity for suffering increases as he becomes civilized.

OUR INCREASING NAVY.

Close to Second When Ships Under Construction Are Completed.

The public may be surprised to learn that when all the new ships are in commission, the navy will cost $77,000,000 annually, for maintenance. Yet if the public had kept themselves informed as to the number of new ships and the cost of keeping them afloat they would have been prepared for such an estimate. The original expenditure on a vessel is but the beginning of a continuing outlay. With nearly a thousand men comprising its crew and its great appetite for coal and other supplies, a battleship is an expensive darling.

It is time to stop speaking of the American navy as good but small. It is big as well as good. Rapid progress has been made. A few years ago ,at the time of the Spanish-American war, we had but four first-class battleships—the Oregon, the Indiana, the Iowa, and the Massachusetts—and one second-class one—the Texas. Now we have in commission and under construction no less than twenty-six battleships, all of the first class except one. In 1898 our armored cruisers were but two—the Brooklyn and the New York; now, in commission or under construction, are twelve. The habit has been to give battleships and armored cruisers the names of states—to which there are but two exceptions. Some other naming system will need to be devised for only eight states are now unhonored, and two battleships which the present congress is expected to authorize will reduce the list to six. While the expansion has been principally in armored vessels, the building of cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats has not been neglected.

In 1898 the United States naval power, on paper, was reckoned only equal to that of Spain. We were behind Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy. With the new ships under construction completed we will be close to second. France has twenty-eight first-class battleships, but a number of these are out of date. Germany has twenty, and although she is steadily building she will hardly catch up. Ill fortune in the Far East has reduced Russia below us, and Italy has dropped out of the naval competition. It is not unlikely that the American navy could meet on equal terms any navy in the world except that of Great Britain, no longer considered a possible enemy.

The cost of the new navy, including maintenance and construction, is now well over $100,000,000 annually. Yet there is no kind of appropriation voted by congress with greater alacrity or more popular with the people. There lingers some of the old prejudice against a large military establishment, but millions are cheerfully given for ships. The instinct of the people is wise. The wars of the future—at least any one in which we may be engaged—will be decided on the sea rather than on the land. Sea power has already had great influence in history; it is destined to have more.

Morgan G. Bulkeley,

Succeeds J. R. Hawley as United States Senator from Connecticut, has been active in Connecticut politics for many years. He was Governor of the state from 1889 to 1893 and was for eight years Mayor of Hartford. He comes from a noted Connecticut family, founded by the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who landed in New England from England in 1634.

A New "Mountain of Light."

Pretoria is more excited than it was when Lord Roberts's muddy legions appeared at its gate. And well it may be. In its environs, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, the greatest gem that the eyes of man have ever rested upon has been picked up.

A pure white diamond of 3.032 karats! The Kohinoor, in its most glorious stage, weighs but 794 karats, and now weighs but 102. The Orloff weighs 195. The Regent weighs 136, and is worth $2,500,000. As the value of each karat generally rises in proportion to the size of the stone, the value of the Pretoria gem must run far up into the millions.

Provided there is anyone to buy it. Customers for $5,000,000 diamonds do not grow on every bush. An American destination for this Risen Sun of Africa is strongly indicated by the circumstances. The possession of earth's greatest gem would be a distinction which almost any one of our multi-millionaires might covet. It would look well in a $2,000,000 Fifth avenue residence, even though it were worth more than the whole house.

Some strenuous hunters make a specialty of hunting easy jobs.

THE AMERICAN IN MEXICO

Learn Spanish Easily and Adapt Themselves to Conditions.

HIGH SCALE OF WAGES

No Place For a Poor Man Who Is Not a Specialist—Best Salaries and Steadiest Employment Given Young Men With Trades—Advice to Permanent Settlers.

What opportunities does Mexico offer to the young American who wants to come here to grow up with the country? This is a question that modern Mexico and people who live here are asked a great many times every year.

In a new country where laws, customs, in fact, almost every condition differ in so many material points with those of the Northern states, young men more quickly adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and they learn Spanish more readily. It must be remembered, however, that the number of positions open to English-speaking foreigners is limited. In the great field of general office work there is scarcely one opportunity in a thousand of them. In the first place, the laws of the country require that books be kept in Spanish, and it naturally requires a thorough knowledge of the language to enable an American to safely handle a set of Spanish accounts. Furthermore, the tendency of the great bulk of the young men in Mexico is toward the professions and clerical work, and the foreigner is seldom able or willing to compete with the native scale of wages.

The best salaries and the steadiest employment are found by the young Americans who are masters of some practical trade. If they are thoroughly equipped in some profession and are willing to work up as they prove their worth they can frequently get a start. It must be remembered that the field for Americans in Mexico is not as wide as the population figures indicate. Beside the Mexicans themselves there are many other nationalities in business here, and each naturally favors the capable men of its own race first. It is not entirely a fair comparison, because there are so many more skilled artisans in every branch of industry in the United States than in Mexico, but it will, nevertheless, assist in the appreciation of the condition in which an American would find himself in Mexico if he will imagine the case of a foreigner in the United States. Suppose a youngGerman or Frenchman were suddenly dropped down in your community without a knowledge of English, and without a particular training in any practical line, what would be his chances of securing work other than manual labor. American in Mexico would, as a rule fare better; yet his opportunities for usefulness are very limited. He cannot sell goods to Spanish-speaking people, and he cannot direct Spanish speaking labor and even in the larger cities the English-speaking foreigners constitute only about 1 per cent of this population.

Modern Mexico has always urged young Americans to come to this country when they came properly equipped, or when the opportunity is really offered them. If a position with any degree of permanency is open to you, take it. If you know both English and Spanish and are a first-class stenographer, or a practical mining or electrical engineer, or a competent machinist or mechanic, you can doubtless get a position in Mexico in a reasonably short time. It is dangerous to come to a new country and location in any event without a little capital to support yourself while seeking a position. He who would come without these special qualifications should have a capital of at least $500 to $1,000 in American money in order to support himself during a period in which he may become acquainted with his new location and secure a rudimentary knowledge of the language.

In a word, Mexico is a very poor place for a poor man who is not a specialist. General office men can be had by the carload for one hundred dollars a month, while an American girl, who is a graduate trained nurse, gets $10 a day with board and lodging. Ordinary clerks are paid from $40 to $100 a month, while a competent two-language stenographer commands from $200 to $300. To the young man who knows his trade or business thoroughly, who will come to Mexico determined to master Spanish, and who is willing to work for a few years as hard as it would be necessary for him to do at home where there is more competition, we would have no hesitancy in saying come to Mexico.

Laws Made to be Broken.

When Sir William Van Horne was president of the Canadian Pacific Railway the racing of that road's and the Grand Trunk trains into Montreal was a constant source of complaint on the part of the public, who alleged that they were thus put in danger daily. Agitation grew hot and finally the city passed an ordinance to prohibit the custom. Then Van Horne called his engineers together one morning and read them the ordinance. "Now," said he, "that's the law. As such you've got to obey it. I shall suspend any engineer who breaks it. That's all I've got to say—except this: Heaven help the engineer who lets a Grand Trunk train beat him into this city!"

Many a man asks questions merely for an excuse to air his own opinions.

CONCERT-MASTER'S DUTIES.

Thoroughly Familiar With all Orchestra Instruments.

To the eye of the audience the concert-master—so we somewhat unintelligently translate the German word Konzertmeister, ignoring the more descriptive French name of chef d'attaque—is the man who plays at the forefront of the first violins at the left of the conductor. But he is a much more important personage than that fact alone would imply. Now, the importance of the concert-master's function depends on a number of things, largely the nature and habits of the conductor, and the personal force of the concert-master himself. It is rather the fashion nowadays to try to belittle the importance of the concert-master, as a result of the growth in the artistic position of the conductor. But where the best relations exist, the concert-master is given a responsible burden in the carrying on of the orchestra. He is, in a way, the autocratic conductor's grand vizier his executive officer, one of his chief means of making effective his wishes; and, where the right relation exists, his best friend and right hand man. His functions resemble those of a constitutional monarch's prime minister. The king can do no wrong. If all goes well in the orchestra, it is the conductor's achievement; if any thing goes amiss, it is very likely to be the concert-master's fault. He must always see that all the instruments are in tune with one another before rehearsals and concerts begin. In most cases he sees that the violin parts are properly marked for bowing and phrasing which he determines himself, in order that all shall play alike—though not always is uniformity of bowing considered indispensable. If there is a misunderstanding between the conductor and a player, the concert-master's good offices are invaluable in setting it right. He advises the conductor as to the deficiencies or excellences of individual players, and may often be called upon to assist in engaging new men. If the conductor makes a mistake—and even the greatest conductor does—the concert-master is there to see that the force of it is broken in some way. Few conductors are thoroughly familiar with the details of the technic; and the limitations of all the orchestral instruments, their possibilities in the way of phrasing and the production of special effects: for, though most conductors have begun their careers as performers upon some instrument, their playing days are past and they have other things to think of. So, if the conductor gives a direction as to phrasing or accentuation that is impracticable, or if he demands something that cannot be done, the concert-master must be ready, after the rehearsal, to explain to the bewildered or derisive player that he is not to understand thus and so exactly as he thought, but rather this and that, which was what the conductor really meant; and likewise adroitly to intimate to the mistaken autocrat that some slight modification of his desires would be advisable.

In case of direct need, should conductor and orchestra lose touch with each other in a public performance, the concert-master must divine the cause of the trouble and, through his intimacy with the men and his knowledge of the conductor's wishes as well as of the score, bring them together again with the sound of his instrument, at a critical moment more potent than the conductor's stick. Or, should a soloist miss a cue or make a false entrance, he must, if possible, give such a hint or catch up such a missing strand as shall set the unlucky one right. In short, his office is of an importance to the prosperity of the orchestra only less than that of the conductor himself. It may be easily seen how valuable a man of force and tact, of accomplished musicianship and fertile resource, may be in such a place, or how futile one must be who has not these qualities. —Century.

Senator Moses E. Clapp,

Who has been named by the Minnesota legislature to succeed himself in the United States senate.

Bamboos Grow Best at Night.

The growth of the giant bamboos of the East Indies is so rapid that a difference in the rate of increase between day and night can be observed. According to a paper in the "Annals", the growth is more rapid at night, because the air is more charged with moisture than in the daytime.—Exchange.

Distance of the Stars.

Scientists roughly calculate, from the data so far available, that the stars of the Milky Way are situated from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 times as far away from us as the sun is.

The letter carrier's whistle is a postal note.

JAPANESE BRAVE FIGHTERS

Everlasting Reward for Bloody Death Not Promised.

BUDDHISM REAL RELIGION

Cool Courage, But Not Rashness Distinguishes the Most Scientific Warfare Ever Yet Waged—Japanese Pride of Heart and Surface Humility—Admirable Qualities.

"They fight like fanatics," seems to have become a stereotyped phrase on the lips of all traveling Americans in the Far East whenever they refer to the remarkable feats at arms of the Japanese.

My personal observations have led me to the opinion that the origin of the expression lies in the occidental idea that the Japanese are a semi-barbaric race, with a heathen religion holding forth to warped and misguided intellects promises of everlasting reward for bloody death.

Cause for the remark is more difficult to discover, and it would be interesting to know whether it is not due, in some degree, to the patronizing pride of the white man toward all others not of his color.

"Fighting fanaticism" suggests the running amuck of the Mohammedan who wildly, blindly kills in order that for each thrust his future reward in heavenly bliss may be the richer.

There is no such spirit in the Japanese army—absolutely nothing.

Shintoism—the imperial religion, or philosophy—is a reverencing of the emperor and of one's ancestors. It teaches that the highest duty of every man is to his country. Buddhism, the real religion of Japan, is distinctly pacific in its teachings.

What we do find in the Japanese soldier is love of country and a willingness to shed his last drop of blood to preserve its honor and the honor of his emperor. Almost every Japanese soldier knows the slogan of the leaders, "We are fighting a battle for the benefit of the world, for the open door of commerce in the Orient." He believes that if he fails the national existence of Japan will cease. He fights, not to pay the price of a future life in his own blood, but to preserve that which is dearer than life, for his emperor, for his leaders and for posterity—Japan for the Japanese. The sentiment is one which has been honored by us from the dawning of our civilization.

The strategy, tactics and individual conduct of the soldier are all against the assumption of fighting fanaticism. Perhaps no army has ever taken the field whose movements were so largely on the lines prescribed for scientific warfare. Grand strategy is worked out to the minutest detail. The tactics adopted have in view the least sacrifice of life possible for a given result.

No one has ever seen the Japanese engage in such dare-devil charges as the British made in South Africa, for example, where thousands of men went forward in rushes in the open, and yet no one cried "fanaticism" in speaking of them.

The carping critic might say: "Humph! The Japanese learned what not to do from the British."

The Japanese soldier often secures his development and general alignment—if the advance is made in daylight—just ouside the zone of rifle fire, and when the forward begins the line breaks up irregularly, taking to ditches, gulches, ravines, underbrush and growing crops—to any cover which will hide the men. They rush forward singly and in bunches, every man knowing approximately his destination before the enemy's lines, and unless stopped by a bullet he goes there. There is no fanaticism in this intrepid but intelligent individual bravery. The first line may have to wait for a second or a third line of men before there is sufficient strength for the final charge. It is then that a wild rush is made over the short intervening space through shuddering rifle fire, and the Japanese soldier accomplishes the feat—hitherto supposed to be impossible with modern weapons—of a hand-to-hand combat with fixed bayonets and clubbed guns.

It is true that Japanese officers commit suicide when they believe they have disgraced themselves by failure, when they are so cruelly wounded that death will ensue, or when they have been captured. This is a matter of ethical training, a punishment self-inflicted to escape disgrace or to end useless suffering. It has no more to do with religion than has the act of the defaulting cashier at home who blows out his brains.

The word "cocky" implies arrogance and ostentation, qualities never present—on the surface at least—in the Japanese.

If "cocky" suggests that the Japanese have confidence in their country and their future, that they have a personal pride and a pride of nation, then perhaps no people are more "cocky"—and exhibit it less.

No one has ever heard a Japanese officer assume a boastful tone; on the contrary, in speaking of the war, he usually deprecates the efforts of his people and gives hearty credit to Russia's brave soldiers.

They are proud of their past civilization and of their present advancement, and do not look upon the latter as surprising.

When Japan's statesmen say, "We are a little nation and a poor one, but we think we can maintain a fighting force of 600,000 soldiers in actual war for two or three years," it is well to pay heed and admire, for they will do it.

LORD CURZON'S PROPHECY.

"Great Britain's Work in India is Righteous and it Shall Endure."

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, writes in World's Work a brilliant forecast of "The Future of British India." After a profound review of India's strategic importance to the British Empire, of the vast difficulties and responsibilities of her administration, and of the progress made in improving the conditions of life there, Lord Curzon sums up the destiny of Britain in India in these prophetic words:

It is seventeen years since I first visited India; it is fourteen years since I first had the honor of being connected with its administration. India was the first love, and throughout all that time it has been the main love of my political life. I have given it some of my best years. Perhaps I may be privileged to give it yet more. But no man could do this unless he saw before India a larger vision or were himself inspired with a fuller hope. If our empire were to end tomorrow I do not think we need be ashamed of its epitaph. It would have done its duty by India and justified its mission to mankind. But it is not going to end. It is not a moribund organism. It is still in its youth, and has in it the unexhausted purpose. I am not with the pessimists in this matter. I am not one of those who think that we have built a mere fragile plank between the east and west which the roaring tides of Asia will presently sweep away. I do not think our work is over or that it is drawing to an end. On the contrary, as the years roll by the call seems to me more clear, the duty more imperative, the work more majestic, the goal more sublime. I believe that we have in our power to weld the people of India to a unity greater than any they have ever heretofore dreamed of, and to give them blessings greater than any they now enjoy. Let no man admit the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it or that we have only made India to our own or to its unmaking. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. To me the message is carved in granite, it is hewn out of the rock of doom—our work is righteous and it shall endure.

Miss Pauline Morton,

Daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Immigrant's Child.

Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, a distinguished sociologist has proved by statistics that there is more crime among the children of immigrants in this country than there is among the immigrants themselves. At first blush this fact seems to be a reproach addressed to the American nation. If the children of the immigrants do not get the full measure of their criminality from their parents, they must owe it to the country in which they live.

But is this assumption really true? A little thought will bring the conviction that it is not. There is more or less criminality, or moral offense, latent in every race, in every individual, and this criminality or offense is, in the case of many children of immigrants, rapidly developed by the conditions of life which the parents make for them on their arrival in this country. It is in part the fault of the street life in crowded cities and towns to which the newly arrived proceed to condemn their children, and in part due to the deliberate relaxation of the parental control which existed in the old country.

The cause of the evil, however, is not of so much interest as the question of its cure. There are two ways in which to work toward such a cure. One is to multiply schools, clubs, recreations and other occupations and interests that will keep the child away from the deviltry of the street. The other is to bring the parents of the children, through their accustomed religious and social means of organization, to a realizing sense of the need of control.

Through both of these avenues of approach the child of the immigrant may be helped by those who have his welfare at heart.

Lowell's Beaver Brook.

The old millstones at Beaver brook reservation, Waverly, have been carefully preserved. They are now conspicuously placed beside the road, which crosses what for so many years was known as Clematis brook.

Research into their history reveals many interesting stories of Lowell's love for this section, which includes the famous Waverly oaks. It was the favorite resort of the poet.

All traces of the old mill have disappeared, but the old millstones that used to turn and crush the grain remain. The mill was the one referred to in Lowell's poem of "Beaver Brook."

The Scotch Conscience in Russia.

Russia contains many more Scotch immigrants than would be believed. Some of these are in curious occupations. Not long ago a traveler from North Britain, touring in Russia, was attending service in a Greek church, and had his attention riveted by a gigantic attendant in the procession, who flourished an esperge with great skill, uttering the while some words which seemed familiar to the tourist's ear. Listening intently he made out the sentence to run: "It's jist pickle o' clean cauld watter. If it does ye nae guid, it does ye na hairm." After the service he sought out the attendant, who took him into a side chamber, and disclosed himself as a Dunfermline man who had wandered in many lands and had at last got a temporary job with the local Greek priest. —Boston Transcript.

The New Hebrides.

Australia is afraid that France will annex the New Hebrides islands, but there are many people living in these isles of the western Pacific who would be glad if they could be annexed by any power. For the blessings of rule under an Anglo-French convention are somewhat mixed. The Briton is forbidden by his own rulers from importing spirits, while the Frenchmen does a merry trade, selling his liquid fire for substantial acres, thus gradually establishing his predominance over the fettered Anglo-Saxon. England has a historic claim to rule in these regions, for it was Capt. Cook, who, in 1773, gave the islands their name, under the belief that they were the most westerly isles in the Pacific.

Longfellow's Birthplace.

In Portland, Me., the house where Longfellow was born is now a tenement in the poorer part of the city. A few years ago a teacher in Portland was giving a lesson on the life of the pot. At the end of the hour she began to question her class. "Where was Longfellow born?" she asked. A small boy waved his hand vigorously. When the teacher called on him his answer did not seem to astonish the rest of the class, but it was a cold shock to her, "In Patsy Magee s bedroom," he said.

How Baby Slept in the Middle Ages.

Baby nowadays has things so much his own way that he would doubtless feel very indignant if he were put to sleep like the baby of the middle ages. The picture shows a style of cradle in use some eight centuries ago, when the custom prevailed of swathing the limbs of the poor little mites of humanity in the tightest of swaddling bands. They were strapped down in their cradles so that they could not fall out, or even move a

limb. In the ninth and tenth centuries cradles were made of a section of the trunk of a tree scooped out. Small holes were bored at the sides and through these straps were passed to fasten the baby in. Later on rockers were used. Sometimes the cradle was hung by cords or, as in the picture, slung between two wooden supports. In the sixteenth century cradles were often very elaborate and beautiful. Sometimes they were made of silver and again they were of wood, richly carved and ornamented with gilt mosaic work.

English as She is Spoke.

A story is told of a German teacher at Vassar who is not thoroughly acquainted with the English language and the college slang has not helped her in solving the puzzle. She had heard the girls talk about going on larks. Returning one day from a picnic she said to some of the girls: "Oh, I have been on such a canary." She started her class one day by complaining against some of the cold days of September, saying: "Why, it was so cold one day I had to stay in my room all the morning and sit with my feet over the transom trying to keep warm."

An inquisitive child can take the conceit out of a wise man in short order.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

FOR THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN.

Household Helps Recently Invented to Make Work Easier for Them.

The up-to-date woman, particularly the housewife, makes frequent tours of the housefurnishing sections of the big shops just as she does of the other departments, and she is generally rewarded for her trouble. In fact, if she wants to keep informed about the new things that are constantly appearing for kitchen use she cannot afford to pass the housefurnishing section by. Buyers make annual trips to Europe in search of novelties in the line of culinary utensils and housekeeping help, and the inventors and manufacturers of our own land keep things humming so

there is generally something interesting to be found among the housefurnishings.

One of the latest inventions is designed for the service of the woman who must wash dishes whether she wants to or not. This contrivance, as pictured above, is a brush fitted to a strip of rubber tubing which may be attached to the faucet. The dishes are washed by means of the brush and the fair presiding genius of the operation need not put her hands into dish water at all.

A triplicate spoon as shown in the accompanying group is another comparatively recent invention. It is intended for measuring salt or other seasonings, and the sizes are respectively those of tea, dessert and table spoons.

The familiar styles of butter molds now have a rival in this latest production shown here, and which is said to be both serviceable and economical.

Beauties Must Sleep.

Women who sleep a great deal and comfortably, who are addicted to naps and regard nine hours of wholesome rest as absolutely requisite to their physical well-being are the women who defy the frosting hand of time. These are the women whose wrinkles are few and far between and whose eyes remain the brightest and cheeks the rosiest for the longest period after the bloom of youth has fled. No less notable a beauty than Diana de Poictiers, who retained her irresistible loveliness until her 77th year, recognized the value of sleep as a preventive of wrinkles. Indeed, so fearful was she of losing a moment of perfect rest that, mistrusting the beds of her friends, she carried her own, with its splendid fittings, on all her journeys.

Proposals in Spain.

In southern Spain the cigarette-makers form almost a class by themselves. Among them it is customary for a girl who fancies a lad to twist her powder puff into a pompon for his hat. If he wears it at the next bull fight it is considered a match. In some parts of northern Spain a pumpkin pie is held by the peasant girls to be the proper offering to the object of their affection. When a young man receives such a pie his eating it or not signifies his acceptance or refusal of the offerer's proposal of marriage.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CROSSES BY THE ROADSIDE.

County Waxford, Ireland, Still Practices Quaint Funeral Custom.

In the district known as "the barony of Forth," in County Wexford, Ireland, is to be found a race of hard-working, industrious peasants, living in thatched cottages with clean, whitewashed walls, which by their perfect whiteness at once arrest the attention of the visitor. These people differ in many respects from the inhabitants of the other parts of the same country and have habits and customs peculiar to themselves. They are strong believers in the efficacy of prayers for the dead. When a funeral takes place two wooden crosses are provided. On the way to the cemetery a halt is made at a certain spot by the side of the road. Here prayers are said for the deceased, after which one cross is deposited in a hawthorn bush or under it. The procession then goes on its way, and after the interment the other cross is fixed at the head of the grave. This strange custom dates from time immemorial, as the great pile of crosses by the roadside indicate.

Burial Right Secure.

There is a strange custom prevalent among the old fishermen and handloom weavers of Girvan, Scotland. The industries of the town are fast decaying, only a very few weavers being kept busy now, so the younger generation have to migrate in search of fresh fields. When the grown-up sons and daughters have been successful in their new spheres, often at the other side of the world, their thoughts are busy with the "auld folks." A very common present to the latter is that of a "certificate" giving the right to be buried in the old churchyard. Thus their parents' last resting place is secured, and so common is the custom that only to a stranger does its grewsomeness appeal. The old people tell of the possession with pride and thankfulness.

Strange Burial Custom.

Natives of the northeast coast of Scotland observe a curious custom at funerals. After the burial service the coffin is carried outside the house and placed upon the two chairs on which it had rested within doors. As soon as the pallbearers lift up their burden and begin their journey to the graveyard these chairs are at once thrown sharply on their backs. In this position they are kept until the interment has taken place, when they are taken indoors again. Any attempt to place the chairs on their legs or to take them in before the proper time is at once frustrated by the relatives of the dead.

Tobacco Growing Prohibited.

In Spain, although all the tobacco-growing colonies have been seized by the United States, the growing of tobacco in Spain itself, for which the provinces of Malaga, Almeria and Zeres are admirably adapted, is prohibited. All the same, tobacco is not only grown but is cultivated in sufficient quantities to employ four factories, of which the products are on sale throughout Spain. After a recent council the king produced a packet of cigars, and, offering one to each of the ministers, said pleasantly: "Try these. To my thinking they are excellent cigars. They have been sent to me as a present from Andalusia, where, I am told, they are manufactured by contraband from Spanish-grown tobacco." This incident is expected to put matters on a better footing.

Engine and Train Without Driver.

Germany possesses a miniature but most useful railway to which no parallel is found in this country. Its peculiarity is that its trains have no drivers. It is used for carrying salt from the salt mines at Stasfurt. The trains consist of thirty trucks, each carrying half a ton of salt. The engines are electric, of twenty-four horse-power each. As it approaches a station, of which there are five along the line, the train automatically rings a bell and the station attendant turns a switch to receive it. He is able to stop it at any moment. To start it again he stands on the locomotive, switches the current and then descends again before the engine has gained speed.

Russian Justice.

A short time ago when a train on the Russian railway from Tashkend stopped at Tchernelevo a well-dressed man got into a carriage marked, "no smoking allowed" and, taking out his case, began to smoke a cigarette. The other passengers politely called his attention to the fact that he was not in a smoking carriage, but he paid no heed to them and went on smoking. It so happened that one of the travelers was a justice of the peace, who thereupon got up, took his chain of office out of his bag and declared the carriage a court of law. The smoker was found guilty and fined fifty rubles and, as he would not give his name and declared that he had no money, he was imprisoned in the guard's van until he paid the fine.

England's Milk Bill.

The laborer, it seems, is content with 5 gallons of milk, 9 pounds of cheese and 15 pounds of butter in the twelve months. Artisans and mechanics have 12 gallons of milk, 11 pounds of cheese, and the same quantity of butter. Each member of the upper class, however, drinks on an average of 31 gallons of milk in a year, eats 10½ pounds of cheese and 41 pounds of butter.

A single log of mahogany often brings as much as $5,000 at a sale.

Consumption

¶ There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

¶ From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They *can* take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

¶ We will send you a sample free.

¶ Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409 Pearl Street
New York

50c. and $1, all druggists

Hope may be a humbug, but he's the best kind of a comrade on a gloomy day.

In late years men have made fortunes out of the tailings of gold mines. The mills in which the ore formerly was crushed and the crude processes then in use allowed a large percentage of the precious metal to escape, and that loss amounted in some cases to a fortune. The stomach is just like a stamp mill in this respect, that when it is not in perfect order it allows the escape and waste of much of the precious nutriment contained in the food. That loss when continuous means the loss of man's greatest fortune—health. Science offers a remedy for this condition in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It corrects the "weakness" of the stomach, prevents waste and loss of nourishment, and puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of health which enables them to save and assimilate all the nutriment contained in the food which is eaten. In all cases of constipation the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will speedily and permanently cure the disease.

The turning point in a man's life is sometimes when he has an ax to grind.

Strong Words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails."—37

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The spring poet doesn't seem to realize that there is always room for one more in the waste basket.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases relieved in a day, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding or Blind Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights. 35c.—38

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A woman has only one tongue and two ears, but she can generally talk faster than she can listen.

Apoplexy.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is effective in apoplectic symptoms. If you have unpleasant dizziness, lightness or sudden rush of blood to the head, take precaution against a recurrence. This great remedy will remove the cause. The press of the land has daily a list of sudden deaths which would not be chronicled if Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used.—39

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The people who want the earth should realize that there is enough of it to go around—on its axis.

Heart relief in half an hour.—A lady in New York State, writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead, so great was my suffering from heart trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it."—40

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Some people talk against time, but the man who sells clocks shouldn't.

While there is life there is hope

I WAS afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus G. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

CREAM BALM reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 7, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	33 A. M.	35 A. M.	37 P. M.	39 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	‡ 8 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	f 8 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Wolverton.....	f 8 58	f 10 08	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run.....	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville..... Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Boyd.....	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	f 7 23	f 10 28	2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa.....Arrive	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa.....Leave	‡ 7 32	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 37	‡ 6 08
East Bloomsburg..... Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Espy Ferry.....	f 7 44	f 10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck.....Arrive Berwick.....	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Nescopeck.....Leave	‡ 8 04	‡ 11 05	‡ 3 05	‡ 6 40
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Monocanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny..... Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood.....	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre.....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood.....	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny..... Mocanaqua.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill.....	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick..... Nescopeck.....Leave	‡ 8 09	‡ 11 26	‡ 3 42	‡ 7 00
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	8 29	.....	f 4 03	f 7 20
Bloomsburg..... East Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd.....	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville..... South Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run.....	f 9 05	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton.....	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Kilnes Grove.....	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	‡ 9 25	‡ 12 20	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Judction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.,

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	‡4:00 p. m. Exp	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	‡ 60 minutes.	4:15 p. m.
10:50 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE.
10:00 a. m. Exp.		7:30 a.m. $1 Ex

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

D. G. HACKETT, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND....	10 45	10 00	1.50	15 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	f2 01	15 34
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 44
Catawissa.....	7 25	10 37	2 23	5 57
Light St.....	7 30	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 35	10 41	2 35	6
Espy.....	7 38	10 48	2 40	6 17
Lime Ridge.....	7 46	f10 54	f2 46	6 23
Willow Grove.....	f7 48	10 57	f2 50	6 26
Almedia.....	7 51	11 00	2 53	6 29
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	6
Beach Haven.....	8 06	f11 12	3 05	6 43
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	6 48
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's.....	8 30	11 39	3 31	7 07
Nanticoke.....	8 39	11 44	3 38	7 ..
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 22
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 56
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Duryea.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 56
Lackawanna.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 58	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 48	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 33	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	f11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	f8 32	12 01	3 50	8 26
Willow Grove.....	f8 36	12 05	f3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 36
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5	2
	‡	†	‡	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St...	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 25	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street.....	9 38	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 36	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners.....	f. 40	f3 17	f6 57	f7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 12	8 10
Edsons.....	10 09	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 3.	8 40
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	22
	†	†	‡	†	
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 25	7 06	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 28	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	16 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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12-16-1y

THIS REMEDY is sure to GIVE Satisfaction

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of taste and smell Full size, 50c.; at druggists or by mail, trial size 10c by mail.

ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Capital $100,000 STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
[illegible]	$312,132.94	Capital	$100,000.00
Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	1145,392.98
Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
[illegible]	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012.98
[illegible] Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELISHA RINGROSE
of Center Township.

Subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
Primary Election Saturday, April 15th. Convention, Monday, April 17th.

To Regulate Sale of Liquor in Clubs.

Senator Herbst, of Berks county, introduced in the Senate last week a bill which, if it becomes a law, will affect every club, society, association in the State that dispenses intoxicating liquors to its members or others. The bill makes it unlawful for any such associations to possess or dispense liquors to members or others in exchange for money, checks or any other device or to be paid for out of a fund or the treasury of the organization.

All incorporated clubs, societies or associations having a membership of not less than fifty who collectively contribute dues of not less than $150 a year must take out a regular retail liquor license, the license to be granted upon application to the County Treasurer. No license shall be granted to any club incorporated after June 1, 1905 unless the charter specifically states that liquor is to be dispensed.

No claims, accounts or other debts shall be collectible by law for furnishing liquors to clubs not authorized to sell the same. Violators of the proposed act shall be deemed guilty of being a public nuisance and liable to a maximum fine of $500 or imprisonment of ninety days or both.

Mr. Herbst also introduced a bill making it unlawful for courts, acting upon any application for retail liquor license, to consider and hear evidence upon any remonstrance upon the ground that the applicant has willfully or habitually neglected or refused to pay bills contracted by him in his business within two years preceding the application for license.

An anti-treating bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Hitchcock, of Tioga. The bill prohibits the "gratuitous furnishing of various spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or cider at any licensed hotel, restaurant or other place kept for the sale of such liquors."

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

A bill to "Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the Cities and Counties thereof" has been introduced into the State Senate by Senator John M. Goehring, of Allegheny, and in the House by Representative Francies, of the same county The enactment of this bill will secure the adoption of the "merit" or "competitive" system of making appointments to the public service of this State and its sub-divisions The bill was prepared by the State Civil Service Reform Association, a non-partisan organization.

What does the Merit System of Appointments mean? It comprises three essential features in which it differs from the present Spoils System. First—The Merit System provides a plan under which appointments to public offices (except those filled by the election of the people) are based upon the fitness, ascertained in open competitive examinations or tests, of the applicant to perform the duties of the position. Under the Spoils System the recommendation of the "Ward Boss" as to a man's ability to "get out the vote" is often the sole test of his ability to serve the public. Second—The Merit System provides that the higher places in the public service are to be filled by promotions founded upon proved efficiency and ability. Under the Spoils System promotions are based upon "pull" secured by political services for some faction of a party or some petty boss. Third— Under the Spoils System removals are made upon the secret decree of some party magnate, caused often by personal jealousy or animosity. Under the Merit System an employee of the Government is secure in his office, without regard to his political affiliations, just as he proves efficient and capable. Removals are allowed only for just cause, which does not include political or religious reasons.

Which system is more democratic and more efficient? Which system would any man adopt in conducting his own business? No one would have the slightest hesitation in answering "The Merit System."

Under the Spoils System the taxpayers furnish the funds to provide salaries for non-competent office-holders who are being "taken care of" by the "organization" because of past political work. For their own protection these taxpayers should demand an honest and efficient administration of public office. This can only be secured by the passage of an effective Civil Service Reform Law.

Nowhere has the doctrine "To the victors belong the spoils," been carried to the extent to which it has in this State and its cities. Nowhere has there been such flagrant use of public office as a reward for political services. Nowhere has the efficiency of the public service sunk to such a point as in the cities of Pennsylvania.

Every citizen, irrespective of party, should urge his Senator and Representatives to advocate and vote for the "Act to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service." The passage of this bill will be a striking victory for the cause of honest, non-partisan administration of public offices.

Appendicitis has been a sort of pet disease now for several years. There was certain exclusiveness about it. Only our "best people" had it and only the high-priced and haughty surgeons were called in when the alarming symptoms developed. Now a doctor has risen up in England and not only takes away what pleasure one may have had in the affliction but has also spoken in a way to humble our pride. He tells us that appendicitis is largely due to the plebeian fact that we fail to masticate our food to the proper extent.

A Philadelphia parson says, "I prefer hell to politics." Its all about the same thing in some cities.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1905

The most important event of the present session of Congress—in the opinion of many prominent Democrats—the most important incident in the present administration, was the amendment by the Senate of the seven arbitration treaties which were ratified last Saturday. The significance of the amendment lies in the fact that it was an assertion by the Senate of its constitutional right to pass upon all agreements entered into by the United States with a foreign nation. The President and his Secretary of State have taken the ground that the Senate could approve a general arbitration treaty conferring power on the Executive to conclude special agreements or treaties, defining the terms on which the arbitration of a specific case could be conducted. The Senate holds, on the contrary, that the constitution explicitly provides that all treaties (or agreements) with a foreign power shall be made "with the advice and consent of the Senate" and that it is not within the power of the upper house to delegate to the Executive powers not conferred by the constitution. This is the principle which was enunciated by a vote of 50 to 9 when the Senate amended the treaties now resting in the State Department.

***

The President, possessed though he is of many admirable qualities, is inclined to be precipitate and somewhat headstrong and is little inclined to brook interference with his plans or opinions by the Senate or by anyone else. The result is that he has denounced the Senate and lectured individual Senators until, under other circumstances, there would have been a decided break. That there is not one now is due to the attitude of the Senate leaders toward Theodore Roosevelt. Most of the leaders are men who have closely approached the proverbial three-score-and-ten. Mr. Roosevelt is only forty seven and to many of the white haired veterans of the upper house seems little more than a boy. He has just won a remarkable victory for the Republican Party, he is fearlessly and militantly honest and he obviously intends to perform his duty to the letter. Under these circumstances gray-haired Senators look wise and say, "Theodore is a little headstrong, but he is a square man, a well meaning boy, and it would be foolish for us to cherish any resentment against him." That is the situation just now and if the President does not lecture the Senate too severely the present friction will pass away. If he is injudicious it may assume proportions which will mar his entire second administration.

***

Leading Democrats regard the checking of the President's inclination to conduct foreign affairs with a high hand as a most salutary occurrence. They declare that had there not come just such a check in the beginning of his administration he would in all probability, have gone so far eventually as to involve himself in some serious trouble which might even have occasioned talk of impeachment. It is singularly unfortunate for Mr. Roosevelt that he has lost Attorney General Knox and Secretary Root from his Cabinet. Both were strong men of calm judgment and fearless demeanor. Both were respected by the President and both exerted a powerful influence over him. Close observers of public events in Washington can clearly distinguish the instances when their restraining influence and wise counsel would have saved the President from mistakes of one character and another.

***

The San Domingan incident affords an example of the danger in which the President is when he acts on the advice of incompetents. Secretary Hay was ill at the time the San Domingan protocol was concluded and Secretary Loomis was "acting Secretary of State." Mr. Loomis asserted that there was no intention of submitting the protocol to the Senate for ratification and that the United States would take possession of all San Domingan ports without consulting Congress. The President did not confirm or deny this statement for the reason, perhaps, that he did not discuss the subject at all, and as soon as Secretary Hay had recovered sufficiently to resume his duties he announced that it had always been the intention of the Administration to negotiate a treaty and submit it to the Senate. Numerous changes were cabled to San Domingo which were incorporated in a treaty which has now reached Washington and been submitted to the Senate. It is too early to make predictions regarding the Senate's action on this treaty, as it has not been read to that body, having been referred immediately to the committee on Foreign Relations. In a general way, however, it may be said that Republicans seem to approve the principle they understand to be involved in the treaty and that Democrats, are inclined to regard it as of doubtful propriety.

***

Speaker Cannon has, he believes, caught the Senate in an error and has determined to take advantage of the accident to humiliate the upper chamber, if possible. The Senate amended the Agricultural appropriation bill by adding a clause declaring that the drawback provision of the Dingley Act shall not be construed to apply to flour made of imported wheat. This, the House declares to be revenue legislation which, under the constitution, must originate in the lower chamber. Of course it would have been easy to reject the amendment in conference but that would not have humiliated the Senate, therefore the House will adopt a resolution informing the Senate that it refuses to consider the Agricultural bill until the upper chamber has withdrawn the tariff amendment. It is probable that the Minneapolis millers, whose privileges were curtailed for the benefit of the farmers by the amendment, had something to do with the Speaker's vindicativeness, although he always has enough and to spare where the Senate is concerned. Under ordinary circumstances the action of the House would be regarded as of little importance and as pusillanimous rather than otherwise, but with "wars and rumors of wars" between the Senate and the Executive, with relations strained between the Senate and the House and with every member of Congress carrying a chip on his shoulder, it merely serves to accentuate the sensitiveness and strain the relations of everyone concerned in the national government.

IN A POLITICAL WAY.

Senate and House Favor R. Scott Ammerman For Superior Court Judge.

The Democrats, says the Hazleton *Sentinel*, will not hold their convention until late in the summer, time and place to be fixed by the state committee at the annual meeting on April 19. Special interest is attached because the nominee for Superior court judge is certain of election. No voter may vote for more than three Superior court judges when four are to be elected, and this being the number this year assures the election of one Democrat. Judge Peter P. Smith of Scranton, present Deomocratic member of the court, would like to succeed himself. The younger element favors a younger and more vigorous man, and unless Colonel Guffey of Pittsburg issues orders for the renomination of the old judge he may be put aside. Representative R. Scott Ammerman of Danville, the Democratic floor leader in the House is still the choice of Senate and House colleagues, and should he fail to receive the nomination, he will be a candidate in the Columbia-Montour district to succeed Judge Little of Bloomsburg, whose commission expires in January, 1909.

Rabbits Are Starving.

The bark on many trees is being chewed off, which would indicate that rabbits are suffering from the rigid winter weather. The deep snow has covered everything in the woods with the exception of the trees and tall bushes and they cannot get their ordinary food. People residing on the outskirts of towns or near woodland say that the bunnies can be seen daily searching for food.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Use And You Have Always Bought

Ayer's
Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only
Hair Vigor
hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.
"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."
MRS. J. H. PIPER, Colorado Springs, Colo.
$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.
for
Short Hair

A Good Hat
is as necessary as a good suit. Of course you could get along with any old hat but it's poor economy.
The tremendous addition that a good hat makes to the average man's appearance is really surprising.
ANOTHER THING!
Hats that look well on some men are very much out of place on other heads.
We have blocks to suit every head exactly.
SPRING BEAUTIES.
TOWNSEND'S

Final Clean up of Winter Underwear.

Misses' and Boys' Fleeced Ribbed (gray) Skirts, Pants and Drawers—Size 18 were 12c. now 10c. Size 20 were 15c. now 12½c. Size 22 were 18c. now 15c. Size 24 were 20c. now 18c. Sizes 26 and 28 were 25c. now 20c. Sizes 28 and 30 were 28 and 30c. now 25c. Size 34 were 35c. now 30c.

Women's Underwear.
Silver gray or white, fine wool, vests and drawers, were 1.50 now 1.35. Two-thirds wool were 1.00 now 89c. Wool sizes were 1.15 now 1.04.

Men's Underwear.
Natural Wool pants and drawers were 1.00 and 1.50, now 89c. and 1.35. Medium weight pants and drawers were 1.00 now 89c. 50c. shirts and drawers now 42 cents.

Combination Suits.
Were 2.00 now 1.00. Were 1.50 now 1.35. Were 1.75 now 1.58. Were 50c. 75c. and 1.00 now 44c. 68c. and 89c.

Cotton Fleeced Underwear.
Women's Cotton Fleeced Underwear that have been 25c and 50c. now are 20c. and 42c. Out sizes that were 30c and 55c. are now 25c. and 50c.

Little Tots Not Forgotten
In this sale. Were 35c. to 1.00 now 31c. and 89 cents. Were 40c. to 85c. now 36c. to 76c.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Build up your Health and Strength
with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
The great invigorator for WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.

When You Want to OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT, HAVE A CHECK CASHED, BORROW MONEY OR MAKE AN INVESTMENT,

Call on THE OLD RELIABLE

The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL $60,000.00. SURPLUS $78,000.00.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN. CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. MOYER, GRANT HERRING, H. A. MCKILLIP,
C. W. RUNYON, N. U. FUNK, C. M. CREVELING,
C. A. KLEIM, DR. J. J. BROWN, M. MILLEISEN.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Club Offers.

Our Club Offers for 1905 are as follows:

The COLUMBIAN and *New York Thrice-a-Week World*, - - - 1.65

The COLUMBIAN and *Tribune Farmer*, - 1.25

The COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - 1.00

all strictly in advance.

We have but 100 copies of the *American Farmer* to give away. They will go to the first advance paying subscribers who call: Don't wait too long. tf.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

After an illness of a few days, a little six months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edwards died on Saturday.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

Charles W. Brink is now the sole owner of the livery business in the rear of the Central Hotel, he having purchased C. P. Girton's interest.

Wilkes-Barre will have been incorporated 100 years March 17, 1906, and the newspapers of the city are already agitating the subject of a big centennial celebration.

F. M. Gotwald, who has been editing the *Daily* for some time past has resigned and returned to his former position with the *Morning News*, Danville.

Ralph Savidge, the Mifflinville boy known in base ball circles as the "human whipcord" will pitch for the Pittsburg National League team the coming season.

Hud Mann, clerk in Geo. H. Ringler's drug store will leave on Monday for Philadelphia where he will accept a position with college privileges.

The oldest men in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona say they do not recall another winter when there was so much snow, when it is piled along the tracks from 5 to 15 feet high.

Lecturing the other night at New York, the Rev. Ian Maclaren said: "No man is justified in marrying who can not obtain a first class life certificate from a really good insurance company.

Street Commissioner H. F. Deiffenbach, is superintending the interior improvements which are being made at the Town Hall. Considerable plaster has fallen down in the various rooms and in the halls, all of which are being repaired.

It has been a long time since there were so many freezeups of water pipes as this winter. Plumbers are kept busy all the time thawing out pipes and there are some which are frozen so badly that it will be spring before they are opened up.

WANTED:—10 men in each state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary $75.00 per month. $3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. S Atlas Building, Chicago. 1-26 8t

The presentation of the German Reformation tomorrow and Saturday nights largely by local talent promises to be the most interesting event of the winter. The affair is under the management of the Y. M. C. A. Tickets are selling fast and there is sure to be two big houses.

When one gets to bragging on poultry records he isn't expected to lay much stress on the smallest day's work of his pullets, but the Center township man who claims that one inmate of his hen house has laid three eggs a day on two recent occasions is almost overtaxing the credulity of his friends.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cts. 2-23 4t

Grand Army men should be well satisfied with the appointment of Vespasian Warner as Commissioner of Pensions. Colonel Warner is a typical G. A. R. man himself, and withal popular and diplomatic. He participated in Grant's campaigns against Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh, at Corinth and Vicksburg and the battles about Atlanta, where he was breveted for bravery. He was seriously wounded and had five years' of service.

In order to place them beyond the danger line in event of high water the telegraph wires on the Pennsylvania railroad for a mile above and below the East Bloomsburg station have been changed from the poles, many of which stand half way down the embankment, to the upper or hill side of the track. Last spring's high water seriously crippled the telegraph system and it is to prevent any recurrence of the damage that the change was made.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weakness and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, New York. 2-23 4t

No nobler work could be conceived than that which was started by the Odd Fellows in establishing the orphanage near Sunbury. This orphanage is the most commendable charitable institution in the state, and its successful operation has attracted the attention of the people generally. In maintaining this orphanage the Odd Fellows are giving an example to the world of the noble principles of the order. The enlargement of the orphanage will mean increased facilities for caring for children of those Odd Fellows who have passed away.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Flora Alice Skeer and Paul Zahner Harman which will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday evening, March seventh at six o'clock. They will be at home after April fifth at 326 Market Street.

Deputy Sheriff Bruce Black and Miss Helen Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Williams, were married at the home of the bride's parents on West Second street today at noon. They will leave immediately on an extended wedding tour. We will report the ceremony in our next issue.

At the end of play Thursday night, there were just four points difference between Normal and Lebanon Valley, but fortunately and for the first time in some moons by the way, Normal had the plus end. Brown was back in the game and his presence made itself known. It was a good contest to witness and enthusiasm was high. Prof. Aldinger refereed. Final score Normal 22, Lebanon Valley 18.

It seems to be the fad just now with all traveling theatrical companies to have their pianist play while the act is going on. It is supposed to add solemnity to pathetic scenes. But unfortunately there are so many pianists who want to impress the audience with the fact that they are the whole thing, that they play so loud that it is impossible to understand the words of the actors. In the Bloomsburg Opera House the acoustic properties are such that it would be better to eliminate the piano except between acts. It is hard for both the players and the audience to buck up against the fellow who is jiggling off a rag-time tune while somebody is trying to die on the stage.

Gordon & Bennett's beautiful production "The Holy City" was seen by a fair sized and appreciative audience at the Opera House Tuesday evening. The play is distinctly religious and differs but little from the bible story. There are many intensely dramatic lines and each member of the talented company was equal to every occasion. The scenery was gorgeous, the costumes resplendent and historically correct and the production throughout elaborate and thoroughly pleasing. It was unfortunate that it came this week as many people who would like to have seen it were obliged to forego the pleasure because of their connection with the German Reformation, a local affair which is to be given Friday and Saturday evenings. It will be pleasing therefore to know that "The Holy City" has been booked for next season when all those who missed it this time will have an opportunity to see this truly excellent play.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds, Regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They never fail. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-2 4t.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

A number of ladies, all of whom are eligible to join the D. A. R. met at the residence of Mrs. Judge Little last evening to organize a chapter of that society. Those present were: Mrs. L. P. Sterner, Mrs. C. W. Miller, Mrs. Mary S. Worthington, Mrs. M. E. Ent, Mrs. W. P. Eveland, Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell, Mrs. H. A. McKillip, Mrs. J. C. Rutter Jr., Mrs. H. V. White, Mrs. F. P. Pursel, Mrs. J. R. Schuyler, Mrs. Agnes Smith, Mrs. H. Mont. Smith, Mrs. R. R. Little, Mrs. R. R. Zarr, Mrs. S. F. Peacock, Misses Mary and Anna Leverett, Miss Mary Tustin, Miss Caldwell. This was an informal meeting, and they listened to the reading of the objects of the society, and reports of meetings of the D. A. R. On March 6th another meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. W. Miller to elect officers and complete the organization. Refreshments were served and the meeting ended at eleven o'clock.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **Australian-Leaf.** *It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.* 2-2 4t

His Fine Will Be $30,000.

Just as Herman Beck of Sioux City, Ia., a wealthy farmer, was unloading several boxes containing 3,000 quail at the railroad station in Elk Point, South Dakota last Monday, State Game Warden James Holiday appeared. Beck fled, leaving the quail behind. An officer was sent after Beck. The fine for having quail out of season is ten dollars a bird. This would make the total fine against Beck $30,000, which Beck will have to pay.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PURELY PERSONAL

Boyd Maize, Esq., and Gerald Gross spent yesterday at Wilkes-Barre.

Samuel Neyhard attended the funeral of Stephen Dresher at Stillwater on Saturday.

Harry J. Achenbach attended a dance at Tamaqua Tuesday evening.

Hiram W. Kline, of Stillwater, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Raber over Sunday.

Moses McHenry and William Smith, two of Stillwater's best known residents transacted business in town on Monday

Sol Goldsmith, the hustling proprietor of the five and ten cent store was in Philadelphia this week buying a lot of new goods.

Miss Margaret Laubach, of Philadelphia, visited her mother and friends in town the past week. She went from here to New York City to attend the opening of millinery goods.

The Election in Catawissa.

The election in Catawissa was rather spirited and the result would seem to indicate that the Republicans got a little the better of the argument, though partisan lines were not drawn very closely. Both the Democratic candidates for school director, one of which was Associate Judge J. T. Fox were defeated. Among the notable victories of the day and of which the numerous friends of the successful candidate in town were pleased to hear was that of W. H. Barwick over E. B. Guie, for Justice of the Peace. The vote in full was as follows:

Council—Jos. E. Roberts, R., 214; Thos. R. Harder, R., 208; Jerre J. Cornellius, R., 186; P. W. Gordon, D., 148; Chas. F. Brown, D., 114; Lloyd Yeager, D., 150.

School Directors—Alex. Lilley, R., 202; John B. Fortner, R., 201; J. T. Fox, D., 180; A. P. Pifer, D., 94.

Auditor—John R. Deimer, R., 212; Thomas J. Purvis, D., 128.

Justice of Peace—E. B. Guie, R., 176; W. H. Barwick, D., 180.

Constable—Harry A. Harman, R., 165; Adam Mensch, D., 185.

High Constable—Geo. Harder, R., 206; Adam Mensch, D., 142.

Overseer of Poor—P. B. Irvin, R., 223; Charles Reichart, D., 131.

Judge of Election—Jesse C. Oberdorf, R., 141; W. A. McCloughan, D., 215.

Inspector of Election—Edward B. Sharpless, R., 171; John R. Kline, D., 181.

A Fortunate and Grateful Women.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: I suffered for many years from Kidney and Gravel trouble. The pains from the gravel was simply awful. No physicians or medicines at home did me any good. I finally began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more.

A Special Town Meeting.

Called to vote a sum of money to be appropriated by the Supervisor pro rata to deserving farmers who have produced the greatest number of bushels from the smallest acreage would be of vital interest to **Farmers.** Of no less interest should they treat the serious matter of selecting a Plow, the most important implement used on the farm, light of draft, easy to hold, patent wheel and jointer standards and other improvements that cost nothing extra are found only on the guaranteed "LeRoy Plows." Sold by 3

H. G. SUPPLEE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
E. E. LOW, Lime Ridge, Pa.

Coming Attractions.

Among the coming attractions at the Grand Opera House are Gordon & Bennett's "A Royal Slave," Gus Sun's American Minstrels; "The Factory Girl," Hadley's Moving Pictures, Mary Emerson in "His Majesty and the Maid," "East Lynne," "From Rags to Riches," "Man or Devil," "Miss Bob White." There are a number of other engagements pending, including Denman Thompson in the "Old Homestead.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To William S. Gilmore, late of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Whereas Nora Gilmore, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County of December Term, No. 1, 1904, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the first day of May next to answer the complaints of the said Nora Gilmore and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence. W. W. BLACK,
2-16-4t Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel C. Bower, late of Centre Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel C. Bower late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to S. H. BEISHLINE,
Admr., d. b. n. c. t. a.
A. N. YOST, Atty. Hazleton, Pa.
2-9-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Rantz, late of the township of Greenwood, Col., Co. Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Rantz, late of the township of Greenwood, county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Wm. Mather and John Rantz executors of said deceased, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. MATHER,
H. A. MCKILLIP, JOHN RANTZ.
1-26 6t. Attorney. Executors.

New Spring Coats

They're here on time, and we never showed such *EXCELLENT VALUES* as this season, and the most approved styles. If you have a Jacket want now is your opportunity of procuring these *STYLISH JACKETS* at less than usual prevailing prices.

$4.50 For a Ladies' Wool Covert Jacket, new back, new sleeves. Tab trimmed and lined with a good mercerized lining. A regular 5.00 coat these, at $4.50.

$7.48 For a Beautiful Covert Cloth Coat. All strapped. A full moulded coat all satin lined. New collarless, lap front. Finely tailored by men tailormen.

Embroideries and Laces

A good collection of both in all the leading styles. Embroidery edgings at 5, 6, 10, 12½ and 15c. yd. Corset cover embroideries in full width cloths at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 56c. yd. Laces for all purposes and at all prices.

Washable Habutai Silks

In white and colors, very popular for suits, shirt waists and underwear. 1 yd wide white only 90c yd. 27in wide white and colors 50c yd. 27in wide white and colors 65c yd.

Black Taffeta Silks.

We present several grades of these most stylish silks at special prices of 90c, 1.00 and 1.25 yard.

$4.98 Buys an excellent quality of all wool covert coat, all satin lined, new strap back, new cuff, collarless with shields Usually 6.50, these at $4.98.

$6.00 A Full Coat back, coat all lined, lap seams, new square effect, front finely tailored.

Newest Mohairs.

Our collection of these is unsurpassed, being all of the Famous Bradford made goods. (not domestic made) The best made mohairs only priced from 50c. upwards.

Special Lot of Silks.

Of the famous and popular Louisine Changeable in brown, blue and green, a regular 75 cent grade at 57 cents yard. Only a small lot, very stylish for shirt waist suits and shirt waists.

Special Items

Shirred Silks 84c. yd.
Newest Ruchings 25c. yd and up.
New Lace Stocks 15c up.
Deep Hip Corsets 50c.
R. & G. Corsets 1.00.
Scott Hip Pads 25 & 50c.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 66.

Its' Time = =

To replace that old watch of your's with a new one. Our line of Watches contains the one you want, at the price you want to pay. At every price we can offer a guaranteed time piece, and can put money into your pocket. There's beauty of design in each watch. Call and see them.

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TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE

"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson of Georgia has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon," and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE will be published Feb 25. For sale at all newsstands—price 10c. By mail, $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to get this number. Ask your newsdealer for TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE—or, better still, send a dollar for a year's subscription to

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Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

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Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

2-9 1y

ARMOR PLATE AND SHELLS

Made of Best Steel—Struggle Between Armor and Projectile Firms.

"A constant struggle is always going on between the firms that make armor plates and those that make guns and projectiles, though these firms are often rival departments of the same great establishment," writes Capt. F. G. Jackson, the English writer and explorer. "The old armor plates of wrought iron could keep out shells of a diameter equal to their own thickness, except at short ranges. The Palliser shot, however, with hardened point, soon disqualified iron plates. Then a steel face was welded to a wrough-iron back. This was beaten and then plates were made wholly of steel. A fresh advance in projectiles was met by various hardening processes applied to the face of the steel plate. A splinter of Krupp hardened steel, it is said, will scratch glass like a diamond. This intensely strong resistive had the effect of either throwing off the projectiles when they struck at an angle or of breaking them up, even when they penetrated the plate. The makers of projectiles responded by fitting the points of their missiles with softer caps of mild steel, so that they should bite on the plates instead of slipping off when striking at an angle.

"All modern projectiles are fired from rifled guns and are cylindrical in shape, with conical heads. To keep them point first and to correct deviation from the course they are made to revolve on their own axis while traveling. This is the purpose of the rifling of the guns with spiral grooves. The projectile is made to follow the grooves by having a driving band of copper on the shell, which is rather larger in diameter than the bore of the gun. This band is forced into the grooves by the explosion of the charge, compelling the projectile to follow the grooves. The latest American invention is to fit the projectile with ball bearings to avoid friction and damage to the grooves and inner cube of the gun. If practicable this should enable an even higher velocity, and thus a longer range, to be obtained from guns.

"Armor-piercing shot or shell goes through a special method of manufacture. It is made of the very best steel, sometimes alloyed to give additional strength. It is cast or forged to a size very slightly larger than its intended dimensions. A groove is turned round it to hold the driving band that takes the rifling and the shot or shell is then hardened by heating the head of it till red-hot and cooling it suddenly in water or oil. The scale produced by this process is ground off the shell, the driving band is pressed into its groove by hydraulic power and turned down to its proper size and the projectile is ready."

A Sioux Falls Samson.

Peter Sater, of Sioux Falls, is the name of a strong man who is surpassing all by his marvelous feats. He is a Norwegian, about twenty-four. Sater is a section hand on the Great Northern, between Sioux Falls and Garretson. His great strength lies chiefly in his jaws. On one occasion he fastened a strap around an anvil in a blacksmith shop, placed the end of the strap between his teeth and walked away with the anvil. At another time by means of a rope and his teeth he lifted a 300-pound granite hitching block clear of the ground. Another feat is to take three sacks of sugar, weighing 100 pounds each, grasp them with his teeth by the corners and lift them clear of the ground.

Feared to Disturb Them.

On one occasion Joseph Chamberlain was invited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The mayor, who was to preside at the meeting, had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor. A distinguished assembly surrounded the table and at the right of the host sat Mr. Chamberlain. For a couple of hours the company chatted over the food and finally the coffee was served. It was at this juncture that the mayor leaned over and whispered to Mr. Chamberlain: "Your excellency, shall we let the crowd enjoy itself awhile longer or had we better have your speech?"

The New Jerusalem.

There is a Jerusalem without the walls as well as one within. "The new Jerusalem without the walls is larger than the inclosed city. There are several Jewish colonies, a Syrian orphanage, an English agricultural colony, an American colony called "the Overcomer's" and several European consulates. The view of Jerusalem, both the inner and the outer cities, is best seen from the Mount of Olives. Without the walls one sees many cemeteries. The Jews lay flat tombstones over their dead. The Mohammedans erect marble slabs or headstones like those seen in our cemeteries, but for some strange reason the Mohammedan tombstones all seem to stand aslant. The effect is most forlorn.

Welsh in House of Commons.

A country gentleman in Wales has sent a letter to every member of the British house of commons written in Welsh. One of the recipients has made a neat retort by replying in German.

Thigh Broken Kissing.

English newspapers tell of a laborer named Samuel Wellington who attempted for a wager to kiss his toe. In doing so he broke his thigh and had to be conveyed to a hospital.

USE OF PEN NAMES.

Some Cognomens of Famous Male and Female Writers.

Following is a list of the pen names of some famous authors: "Mrs. Partington," B. P. Shillaber; "Jenny June," Mrs. J. C. Croly; "Grace Greenwood," Mrs. S. J. C. Lippincott; "Ike Marvel," Donald C. Mitchell; "Josh Billings," H. W. Shaw; "A. L. O. E.," (a lady of England), Mrs. C. Tucker; "Eli Perkins," M. D. Landon; "Fanny Fern," Mrs. James Parton; "Gail Hamilton," Mary A. Dodge; "Artemus Ward," Charles F. Browne; "Gath," George Alfred Townsend; "Bill Nye," Edgar William Nye; "George Sand," Mme. Dudevant; "Boz," Charles Dickens; "Sam Slick," Judge T. C. Haliburton; "George Elliot," Mary Ann Evans or Mrs. G. H. Lewes or Miss Cross; "Timothy Titcomb," Dr. J. H. Holland; "Susan Coolidge," Miss Woolsey; "Mark Twain," Samuel L. Clemens; "Knickerbocker," Washington Irving; "Max Adler," C. H. Clark; "Petroleum V. Nasby," D. R. Locke; "Ouida," Louise de la Ramee; "Nym Crinkle," A. C. Wheeler; "Oliver Optic," William T. Adams; "Porte Crayon," D. H. Strother; "H. H.," Helen Hunt; "Shirley Dare," P. C. Dunning.

Encouraging an Industry.

An act passed in the time of King Charles II. of England, "for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom and the prevention of the exportation of the monies thereof for the buying and importing of linen," provided that "from and after the five and twentyeth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven, no person or persons whatsoever shall be buried in any shirt, shift, or sheete made of or mingled with flax, hempe, silke, haire, golde, or silver, or other than what shall be made of wooll only." There was one exception to the rule. A person dying of the plague was permitted to be buried in a linen shroud. Otherwise penalty had to be paid, $25 for each offense. The act was repealed in the reign of King George III.

First Land Sale.

The first sale of land of which there is any definite record is that mentioned in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis. The transaction seems to have been very simple. Abraham wished to buy a field for a burial place for his family. Ephron, the owner of the field, valued it at 400 shekels of silver, about $200 of our money, which Abraham agreed to pay. He accordingly went to the gate of the city and weighed the money, which he paid in the presence of all who entered through the gate. This simple ceremony, without the intervention of lawyers or other officials, made "the field and the cave that was therein and all the trees that were in the field, and in all the borders around about," sure unto Abraham for a possession.

Hot Meal Without Fire.

Readers of the war news will notice one or two references to the fact that tinned meats for the Russian troops are prepared by a process which enables the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. This boon is secured by having the ordinary tins filled with food "jacketed" in patent tins. The patent tin contains water, together with a chemical mixture, by means of which the water can be raised to boiling point in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. All that it is necessary to do when it is desired to heat the food is to puncture the top of the patent tin, the chemical mixture being thereby forced into the water, which soon begins to boil.

Memento Hunters in Palestine.

Palestine, it is said, is being despoiled by tourists. A scientist writes: "Many of these visitors are mere 'trippers,' with no real interest or knowledge of the history of Palestine, as the astounding questions they propound to residents abundantly prove. But all are eager to possess at any price, however exorbitant, what they call 'curios' as mementos of their excursion. To meet this demand a tribe of dealers has sprung up all over the country each employing an army of agents who ride everywhere, east and west of the Jordan, encouraging the natives to tear in pieces tombs that otherwise might have awaited scientific examination in comparative safety."

The Monks of Tibet.

A traveler in Tibet says that the peasant women of that country are cheery, and, when washed, buxom and comely. The monks are the blot on the landscape. They bear no resemblance to the women of the country. One would think they belonged to a different type, and yet they are the sons and brothers of these women. The reason, probably, is the low, degraded life led by the ordinary monk, a life without interest, without work, devoid of any pursuit, intellectual or otherwise, and passed in the droning of chants and the performance of ritual, the meaning of which they neither know nor care about.

How He Got the Moon.

John Henry Maedler, the astronomer, whose favorite study was the moon, having learned that Frau Witte, the wife of the state councilor, owned a wonderful model of his pet luminary, spent years in trying to gain possession of it. As her husband was living he could not marry the owner of the model, so he married her daughter and at the death of his mother-in-law the coveted moon became his.

WOMAN'S ADAPTABILITY.

She Readily Adapts Herself to Her Surroundings.

Why is it that women have so much more adaptability than men?

Is it because they have more need of it, and that men have so many fields open to them that they are never called upon to adapt themselves to various conditions or circumstances?

The mother of a family can place the baby upon the floor, and watching its frolicsome manoeuvres out of the corner of her eye, can readily nail up a shelf, hang a picture or mend a piece of broken furniture; but what would be the world's opinion if the father should be called upon to help wash the dishes on his return from the office? Oh, the very idea! Again, a girl can go downtown and attend to all her brother's shopping commissions, but, on the other hand, her brother would be staggered at the thought of remaining home and making his sister an evening waist.

Sometimes we see a lovely, fun-making girl marry a solemn, staid man, and before the year elapses a change is noticed in that girl's disposition. One of the two obliged to adapt himself or herself to the change, and such a thing is never expected of a man. It was up to the girl to do it, and she did. If a man does not happen to be a poet he can enter into business life, and if he passesses no business ability, various professions are holding wide their doors for his entrance.

But a woman! If she is a poetess, in all probability she will have to sell pins and shoelaces over a notion counter in a dry goods store; and if she is practical and domestic, the only employment she is able to obtain is likely to be that of writing sonnets for the Sunday paper or correcting composition papers in a school. She does it well, not because it is agreeable, but for the reason that it is a means of maintenance. And it is on account of this very faculty of making the best of circumstances in whatever lot she may be cast that the palm of adaptability belongs to woman.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Canned Milk Preferred.

It was her first visit to the country. She never before had been out of Chicago. Everything she saw was a fresh delight. Eve in the garden could not have found it more novel. The cows especially interested her.

At milking time she clung so closely to the hired man that to free himself he gave her a cup of new milk, warm and frothy from the pail. She took a deep draught.

Then such consternation was pictured in the pretty, piquant face, that her mother cried: "What is it, Dorothy?"

"Oh," she sobbed in disgust and disappointment. "I don't like cow's milk. It's horrid. I like milkman's milk."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Buying Gold is Dangerous.

It is dangerous to purchase unwrought gold or rough diamonds in South Africa from any but the recognized dealers in those articles. Isaac Goldfiam, a Johannesburg jeweler, charged with purchasing from a police officer a quantity of unwrought gold valued at $3,000, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor, and to pay a fine of $1,500. The purchase did not actually take place, and the point was reserved for argument before the Transvaal Supreme court as to whether the agreement to purchase was an offense.

Venezuelan Alligators.

Consul Plumacher at Maracaibo reports that untold numbers of aligators of all sizes swarm in the lakes, lagoons and rivers of Venezuela. He has himself seen thousands of them of large size on the banks of the Rio de Oro and the Rio Tarra, where they deposit their eggs on the sand banks. He thinks that there are commercial possibilities in hunting them, for their oil, as well as their skins, command a good price in the market.—Exchange.

Ventilation Through Walls.

The fact is that considerable ventilation is capable of taking place, and quite a large exchange of fresh for bad air is effected through the walls of buildings. Many a room that is notoriously "stuffy" could doubtless be made pleasant to live in by removing the solid paper or impervious coat of paint from the wall and substituting porous paper, or, better still, giving up paper altogether and using a distemper wash of pleasing tone.—Lancet.

Whiskey Stored in a Church.

Thorverton Church, Devon, was recently put to a novel use. A serious fire broke out in the village, involving an inn and half a dozen thatched cottages, and the inhabitants of the adjacent houses took their furniture to the church and burial ground for safety. Among the property taken into the church were a number of jars of spirits, rescued from the cellar of the inn before the roof fell in.

Emotion and Baldness.

Strong emotion sometimes causes baldness. A farmer saw his child thrown from a cart and trampled under the feet of a mule. He supposed it killed and experienced in his fright and anguish a sensation and chill and tension in the head and face. The child escaped with a few bruises, but the father's hair, beard and eyebrows began to drop out the next day, and at the end of a week he was entirely bald.

If a man gets rattled there must be a screw loose somewhere.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT.

They Are Made to Represent Months and Days by Japanese.

The general ideas of Japanese floral arrangements may be summarized in this way:

Each setting of flowers or plants must represent earth, air and water, or heaven, earth and man. In placing the blossoms in a vase, the vase and water are earth, the short-stemmed flowers man and the tall ones heaven. The ramifications of this principle, the delicate subtle meanings and properties, are infinite.

There are flowers which represent months and flowers which represent days, and as every Japanese house contains flowers, they form a calendar for the initiated.

Every family of standing has artistically correct vases, vase-holders and flowers, and the manner of entertaining an honored visitor is to ask him to arrange some flowers. The guest is governed by rigid laws.

He must not make too elaborate an arrangement, for that takes overmuch time. He always offers to destroy what he has done, to prove he considers it valueless. Only when he is urged by his host does he leave it—these are examples of the long list of restrictions. The Japanese knows them as he knows his language and his literature.—Harper's Bazar.

English Women Not Mercenary.

A writer in the "Chronicle" suggests that the majority of Englishwomen marry not for love, but for a larder, and gives three instances from her own personal friends. No doubt there are women who marry for convenience and a little liking, and perhaps even a few who marry for convenience alone, without the liking; but they are really very few—much fewer than appearances or alleged post-matrimonial confidences would lead one to believe. The last thing an Englishwoman would think of confessing, even to an intimate, is the existence of such a sentimental weakness as love in her case; and her husband is quite as reticent on the subject. The man or woman who talks about such things is generally looked upon as a bore, and the common attitude toward the sentimentalist is so well known that few care to risk being branded. The deeper feelings are kept for the matrimonial tete-a-tete, and sparingly unveiled even then; but they are there in more cases than the "Chronicle" contributor would credit. With all her faults, the Englishwoman is less mercenary than most of her sisters abroad.—London Tatler.

An Industrious Hen.

A more or less truthful Australian relates that he put an unusually large porcelain egg in the nest of a hen and found that the next eggs she laid were of increased size. Then he put a goose egg in the nest. The hen laid an egg just as large. He was so pleased with the scheme that he put a whitewashed football in the nest. When he went the next time to search for eggs he found one as big as a football, but no hen in sight. Securing the egg, he saw engraved on it, by hen photography these words: "I'm no ostrich, but I've done my best." Later he found the hen inside the egg.

Diamond Fields.

For more than 100 years it has been thought that extensive diamond deposits are hidden in the island of Borneo and recent rumors have given the old suspicions new life. A diamond of 367 carats, found on the west coast in 1787 and named the Matan, was, after a brilliant but brief career denounced as a mere block of rock crystal. Should it now prove that Borneo can yield diamonds in paying quantity the British empire will be in possession of practically every diamond field of any importance in the world—South Africa, Australia, India and Borneo.

No Special Hurry.

A negro hack driver in Washington was driving along the street when he encountered a funeral. A long line of coaches was behind the hearse, which was moving along at a lively rate. The negro was superstitious and did not want to cross between the carriages in the funeral procession. He tried to drive around in front of the hearse, but could not make sufficient speed. After driving alongside the hearse for two blocks the negro called out to the driver: "Say, boss, hold up an' let me go past. My passenger is in a hurry and yours isn't."

Ships on the Links.

An irascible old colonel who used to play golf at Sandwich, on the River Stour in England, had a habit, common with many, of blaming everybody but himself for his bad strokes. Finally one day, becoming badly bunkered, he first took mighty vengeance on the turf with his club. Then, glaring around in expectation of the usual friendly comments, and nobody saying anything, he blurted out: "How can you expect a man to play decent golf on these cursed links with ships passing up and down the channel?"

Our Giant Forefathers.

A French scientist combats the prevailing opinion that the races of today are the sons of a taller and stronger race. The idea so tenaciously held is he thinks, only a form of ancient superstition—belief in giants. In default of real giants in modern ages, mention is made of the inhabitants of Patagonia. Magellan accorded to them the height of 7½ feet, but the average height of these people has been given by different authorities as 7 feet, 10 feet to 11 feet and 6 feet.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

It is much easier for a woman to confide in the average man than in the average woman. She knows that the man will respect her confidences and keep them to himself. He is strong, has more experience of the world and can help the woman who needs advice. There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the womanly organism. When a woman has ills and pains that she cannot bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was a woman. There is every reason why she should write to some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, and Leucorrhea, that, after curing the worst cases of these distressing and debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in cash for any case of these diseases which he cannot cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

DOTY THE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

He Was the Merchant of the Town—Was at Store When Wanted.

I remember in the little town where I was born there was a little merchant named Doty, says Manly M. Gillian. He had a store about twenty feet square, and his whole stock might not have amounted to over $50. In that town there were several rather pretentious grocery stores, and a general store, and people used to speak disparagingly of Doty. To illustrate the end of smallness we would say 'Doty.' When I returned to that town, after an absence of about twenty years and asked 'Where's so and so, and where's so and so?' people would say, 'Well, so and so's dead, and so and so's carrying on business here and there'; but when one asked what had become of Doty, the people said 'Doty is the merchant of the town.' Doty was there during business hours and when any one wanted Doty, Doty was there. Nobody ever estimated that Doty had any capacity, but by and by the people began to find a reason for the growth of Doty's business, and they found that he had the very elements of business success. When people were making fun of him, he was attending to business, and the result was that he had a large business.

To Test Wool and Linen.

It often happens that woolen goods will be doctored with cotton. To discover this there are several tests that can be made. One is the match test. By applying a lighted match to a sample of the goods, the manner in which it burns will be evidence of its genuineness.

Wool will burn slowly, while cotton will go like a train of gunpowder. Another test is to unravel the threads and the cotton can easily be detected.

To the experienced buyer the "feel" of linen is a sufficient indication of the quality, but for those who lack this knowledge there is an old-fashioned test which our grandmothers used which is unfailing to show if there is cotton in the linen. Dampen the finger and apply to the surface of the linen fabric. If the moisture is seen on the other side you may know at once it is linen. If it is slow in coming through, without doubt there is an admixture of cotton. Another method is to unravel the threads, as in the wool test.

Knowing Chinese Dogs.

Prince Pu Lun and the Chinese minister Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, attended the races at Gravesend early in the month.

A number of New Yorkers were presented to the distinguished foreigners, and one of them told an incident that illustrated the remarkable intelligence of a dog of his. The minister said, with a smile:

"I am reminded, sir, of a Chinese dog story.

"There was a Chinaman who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble. He whipped them and drove them forth.

"The next night, when he came home, the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies. Therefore he gave them another whipping.

"The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it."—New York Tribune.

Never Taught Bears.

A Michigan paper wound up a compliment to a young schoolma'am with a good word about the "reputation for teaching she bears." The next day the young schoolma'am met the editor and chased him down the street with an umbrella, and at every jump she screamed that she had never taught a she bear in her life.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Allman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

CONFERENCE OF STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

On the 16th and 17th of January the Master, Secretary and Lecturer, the members of the Executive and Legislative Committees of the Pennsylvania State Grange held a conference at Harrisburg. Every phase of grange work was considered. The prosperous condition of the order in the State inspired all with enthusiasm and a determination to work for still better results. It was again agreed to offer banners as prizes to the five granges making the greatest gain during the year. The Executive Committee concluded contracts with a number of new business houses. The Legislative Committee reported progress on the bills in the lines in which candidates were interrogated before election. In support of these measures there will be concerted action all along the line. Every Subordinate and every Pomona grange is urged to have legislative committees to co-operate with the state committee.

The complaints of bossism are heard on every hand. There is no doubt entirely too much just cause for this. But even the boss is amenable to the will of the people. These need only organization and education to make them trample under foot the dictator and the corruptionist. The grange is gathering in the farmers and uniting them as one man in defence and advocacy of the rights of their class. We are asking for legislation only that will benefit the farmers and work injury to no legitimate business. If we do not get it the thousands of our membership will ask the reason why.

Grange fire insurance has proven very profitable and is becoming quite popular. Two new companies were organized in the state last year. One in Butler county, and one in Chester and Delaware counties. There are now eleven companies in the state that insure only the property of members of the order. Their risks aggregate not far from $30,000,000.00. Some of these companies have been doing business for a quarter of a century or more. The cost to the individual has been less than one half of what cash companies charge for the same service.

GROUT LAW CONVENTION.

It is many a day since a stronger demonstration was made in a mass meeting on proposed legislation than was made in Harrisburg, January 16, against the repeal of the Grout law. Addresses were delivered by Governor Pennypacker and United States Senators Penrose and Knox.

Fully 250 farmers had come from all parts of the state at their own expense. It developed that at least three fourths of them were members of the grange. In this great organization farmers are led to think for themselves. They keep posted on current events and are ready to act promptly when their interests demand it.

There is little doubt that the oleo people have given up the fight for the present session of Congress. There is no more doubt that they will be at it again in the future.

Does any one doubt that if the granges of the land were all to disband, the oleo combines would soon wipe the Grout law off the statute books, and with it all profits out of the dairy business. With even half of the farmers in the grange their efforts would be blocked for all time.

Fellow farmer, do not these facts appeal strongly to you to join the grange and help?

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The Grange and the Press Discussed by Miss Clara McDermid.

[Special Correspondence.]

It has long been my conviction that the grange does not half appreciate the value of bright, judicious and persistent newspaper reporting. In my very limited experience I have been much impressed with the large returns for the labor expended. I have many times been surprised at the number of people outside the Order who tell me that they regularly read the grange reports and at the interest displayed in quarters where I least expected it. In interesting people in the grange or in anything else we have at heart the personal touch is indispensable, but it alone is too slow and laborious to accomplish all that we need to accomplish. We need the publicity which only the newspaper can give us, and this, supplemented by the warm human touch, will awaken a friendly interest which will, I believe, in time draw to us the men and women whom we need and who need our Order.

But in emphasizing the value of press work I must insist on the high quality of that work. Nothing should be reported which is not interesting to the public and creditable to the grange. The reports must not be commonplace either in style or in subject matter. They must be clear, concise and bright. Some one says that selection is one of the highest mental qualities. Certainly it is one which is peculiarly necessary to the grange reporter. The ability to seize the salient points and state them clearly and forcibly, ignoring those of less importance, is a prime requisite. If addresses or discussions are to be reported it is imperative that the speaker be not misquoted nor his views misrepresented. If the subject is an achievement of the grange, exaggerated statements or any attempt at fine writing is to be studiously avoided. Overstatement and bombast will bring the grange into ridicule and disrepute.

Systematic press work on a large scale is a recent development and a promising one. Very efficient work is being done in New York, whose state grange maintains a press correspondent who sends out a monthly bulletin of grange news to 400 newspapers of that state. Without doubt this widespread advertising contributes much to the success of this leading grange state. The correspondent also furnishes to the American Press Association a grange page, which is used by about 150 papers in various parts of the United States. The same correspondent supplies grange matter to a syndicate of some fifty daily papers carrying a daily agricultural department and having a combined circulation of about 1,500,000, as stated in the report of the correspondent to the national grange. Grange leaders everywhere recognize the great value to the Order of this service, and it seems only a question of time when it will become even more far reaching and valuable in the extension of the Order. But while this systematic work covers the field more easily and completely than any other agency can it will always need to be supplemented by the bright, prompt, clearly expressed local correspondence.

Perhaps some mention should be made of the grange departments of various farm papers. Many of these are of little interest to the general public or indeed to the grange, because they are so evidently conducted in a perfunctory manner and are so painfully lacking in originality or force. There are some notable exceptions, however, which are helping to make the Order widely and favorably known. The contrast serves to illustrate the point I have tried to make—that presswork badly done is a byword and a reproach to the cause it serves. Skillfully and conscientiously done it is a most effective agency for strengthening and extending the work and influence of the grange.

CLARA M'DERMID.

Battle Creek, Mich.

New Jersey State Grange.

The thirty-second annual session of the New Jersey state grange was held at Trenton. The secretary's report showed the membership to be 7,000 in that state. The deputies' reports showed increased interest in the Order throughout the state and especially commended the field meetings in the summer as a means of increasing the membership. Resolutions were adopted favoring a direct vote for United States senators, advocating stricter regulations for automobilists, favoring the parcels post law, opposing the repeal of the oleo law and favoring antitrust laws. G. W. F. Gaunt was re-elected master of the state grange.

Its Source of Strength.

Not in the harvest feast, not in the social hour, not in the good time, but in the service it can render humanity along the line of helpful development, the grange of the future is to find its source of strength and its inspiration.—Exchange.

Hon. E. B. Norris, master of the New York state grange, was re-elected chairman of the national grange executive committee without opposition.

Overseer George A. Fuller says that there is upward of $500,000 invested in grange halls in New York state. One at Herkimer cost $12,000.

NEEDS A LARGER PARK

State's Handsome Capitol Building Hidden In the Midst of Harrisburg's Streets.

Early action will be taken by the legislature on the Fox bill for the extension of the Capitol Park at Harrisburg, and it is stated in high state circles that there is no doubt of its passage or of the governor's approval of the bill as presented by Mr. Fox. In fact, the statement has been made by officials that the sooner the work is started the better, for just that soon the capitol will be given a setting which will be adequate and which will enable the people to see the beauties of the structure.

The bill has been the subject of much discussion and not a few newspaper articles, some of which have misrepresented conditions surrounding the bill and the project. As a matter of fact, these have been baseless, and there is now no opposition to the legislative enactment of the bill into a law.

The project for the enlargment of the park is not a new one. It has been urged for years by every man who has visited Harrisburg and noted the small park with which the state has surrounded its expensive official buildings. Even while the old capitol, the colonial structure which was destroyed in the fire of February 2, 1897, stood there were many who urged that a larger tract be taken to afford a good vantage for the building. Now that the state has appropriated over $4,500,000 to complete the building which shelters the legislature and state offices, there is a demand for a larger park, so that the superb state house can be seen. There are few handsomer buildings in the country, certainly no state capitol that can surpass it for graceful proportions and wealth of architectural detail. The building is as great in circumference as St. Peter's in Rome, yet can scarcely be seen, because it is hidden in the centre of an active, bustling city. To get a proper view, one which will afford a chance to appreciate its beauties, a person must go into the country, and of course that is neither advantageous nor convenient. The building is destined to be the pride of a state, and there should, in the opinion of those who have seen other state capitols and who have studied such matters, be something done at once to give better surroundings.

The capitol is set in the midst of a small park, but it is so shaped that on the east and west the building is close to the streets. On the west side there is more chance to see the building, as it is set back a few hundred feet and is approached by a broad flight of steps. This affords an impressive view at close range. A block away the view is seriously circumscribed, and only a part of the building can be seen. Extension of this side would be exceedingly expensive, as the best part of Harrisburg, the leading churches, the finest residences and many institutions, possessing ornamental buildings, are located there. This side, however, furnishes an example of what failure to take advantage of an opportunity sometimes costs. Eighty years ago this very section between the park and the Susquehanna was offered to the state for $35,000. Now it could not be bought for five or six millions.

Happily the east side is just the reverse. It is on this part that it is proposed to take in some 20 city blocks for extension of the park. The capitol on this side rises almost from the houseline to the height of 200 feet or so, and can not be seen to any advantage. There is only one place from which a decent glimpse can be obtained, and that is from a bridge some distance away, and it does not give anything like a satisfactory view. The blocks which are crossed by four streets running each way and some alleys are among the poorest in Harrisburg. Some of the alleys contain small, rickety buildings, and the general character of the houses is poor, and to acquire them will not take much trouble or money. In fact, their removal would be a good thing. The proximity of this section of the city to the capitol has caused more than one legislator in years gone by to wish that something could be done to add it to the park, and now is the time, before improvements are made to streets and when values are low. In a few years it will take a much larger sum than now estimated, and meanwhile the capitol building will be practically hidden.

$6.15 to Washington D. C. and Return via Readin Railway.

For the Inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., Saturday, March 4, 1905 the Reading Railway will sell special excursion tickets from stations named below to Washington, D. C., via Philadelphia and B. & O. R. R., at low rates noted:

Danville - -	6.15
Bloomsburg -	6.15
Catawissa - -	6.15

These tickets will be good going March 2, 3 and 4; returning, leaving Washington to March 8, 1905, inclusive.

Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia on deposit of ticket with agent but passenger must reach Washington not later than March 4, and returning must leave Philadelphia not later than March 8, 1905. Extension of return limit for ten days may be secured on payment of one dollar at Washington.

For full particulars consult ticket agent. 16 3t

Annual Statement
--OF THE--
BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

For the year ending Jan. 1st, 1905.

ALMSHOUSE AND EXPENSES.

Groceries		$142 85
Dry goods		81 96
Coal		228 98
Meat		58 44
Labor		114 75
Clothing		51 55
Medical supplies		33 90
Hardware		32 10
Phosphate and manure		177 15
Tobacco		25 18
Repairs		202 85
Stock food		23 75
Feed		57 22
Scales		2 35
Tinware and hose		19 76
Cream can		3 00
Meat grinder		4 25
Heater		42 73
Alarm clock		1 00
Lamp		2 30
Harness		17 50
Horses		450 00
Steam plant		254 50
Bedding		5 00
Sundry expenses		18 80
Fruit		21 02
Scathing		17 00
Farm implements		105 85
Furniture		26 90
Seed		40 59
New shed		56 56
Cattle		146 50
Trees and plants		39 95
Repairs to reservoir		420 00
Chicken house		55 67
New sink		13 13
Papering kitchen		6 15
Binder twine		16 35
Threshing		42 83
Veterinary services		20 00
Coal oil and tank		11 25
		$3289 52

DANVILLE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Tillie W Gibbs,	52 2-7 wks at $1.75	$91 50
Clara V Stetler,	" " "	91 50
Mary A Thomas,	" " "	91 50
L Y Kahler,	" " "	91 50
Alza M Sterner,	" " "	91 50
Carrie Turrill,	" " "	91 50
Jno W Osman,	" " "	91 50
Wm W Kester,	" " "	91 50
Elias F Smith,	" " "	91 50
John S Boone,	" " "	91 50
Nancy Laubech,	" " "	91 50
Clarence W Graham,	" " "	91 50
Mary E Keifer,	" " "	91 50
John Gallagan,	" " "	91 50
Daniel Brewer,	" " "	91 50
Millie A Harvey,	" " "	91 50
Lillian Perry,	" " "	91 50
Jesse Kelly,	" " "	91 50
Jas M O'Connell,	24 1-7 " "	42 25
Conrad B Kelchner,	44 " "	77 00
Mary A Hassert,	16 5-7 " "	29 75
Henry Berger,	9 3-7 " "	16 50
Mary Sullivan,	26 1-7 " "	45 75
Chas A Armstrong,	26 1-7 " "	45 75
Rosie Yorks.	12 2-7 " "	21 50
		$ 1925 00

SUNDRY EXPENSES.

Traveling expenses		$ 20 28
Taking E Brown to home for feeble minded		34 44
Taking Mrs Bingham to the Almshouse		4 00
Taking Wm Metz to almsh'e		1 75
Horse hire 1900 and 1902		4 00
Horse hire, Holmes		3 00
Insurance		13 00
Postage		6 67
Orders of relief		51 90
Printing, adver'ng, stationery		63 06
Telephone service		46 50
Medical Attendance:		
Scott township	12 50	
Bloom	6 00	
Confinement cases	20 00	
Whit Gowling	8 00	
Exam'n Mrs Mary Hassert	15 00	
" Henry Berger	10 00	
Geo Hinderliter	13 00	
For Berwick (Steele)	2 00	
For Benton boro (Waldren)	60 75	
Burial Printz child		18 00
Burial Wm Evans		15 00
Burial Noah Wolf		35 56
Burial Betsy Ingold & nurs'ng		77 44
Refund to J M Rote, col		4 52
Purchase of reservations		63 00
State Ass'n of Charities		10 00
State Hos. for feeble minded, E Brown		14 63
Interest to G H Welliver		36 00
Tickets to tramps		1 84
Expenses in Rice cases		6 15
Expenses in Waldren cases		1 60
Transfer of acct to new Treas		8 09
		$ 687 08

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Mrs Anna Diggs	$ 60 70
" Hall	22 36
" Wm Fedder	39 15
" J Walters	51 47
" Matilda Adams	92 00
" L Hildebrandt	15 50
" DeHart	31 50
" Bertha Jacoby	36 65
" Ida Evans	32 18
" D Bauman	56 16
" S Chamberlain	191 25
" R "	25 45
" Ida Whitenight	24 75
" C Johnson	37 19
" Brewer	66 66
" Mary Summers	91 30
" Laura Fowler	183 14
" Searles	3 50
Jerusha Hess	30 31
Jas Harding	18 94
Wm Printz	35 86
Lydia Stookey	38 42
Henry Stookey	8 00
Mrs A J Wanich	31 66
Mrs R Long	43 60
H Long	5 50
Mrs Thos Brown	24 00
Wm A Stewart	6 25
Clark and Mary Chrisman	183 39
Jacob Martz	47 33
Ann Muffley	47 35
Geo Gillaspy	36 90
John Ward	45 24
Mrs John McCormick	65 38
Geo Hinderliter	29 95
Thos Ernst	6 00
Frank Jones	16 00
Lucy Wertman	56 50
Geo Schuler	28 12
Wilda Shoemaker	2 00
Edward Shoemaker	20 55
J Martin	1 00
Alfred Evans	4 80
Fred Rubenstein	16 50
Willie Busy	13 00
Wm Kressler	40 25
Geo Ivey and wife	82 31
Daniel Garmar	15 50
A Y Hess	12 65
J D Jones	5 75
Jas Ingold and wife	15 40
Milton E Cox	35 75
Mrs W H Crossley	6 25
Patrick O'Neil and wife	117 52
O D Swisher	3 00
Mrs Sewels	4 25
Joe Witte	13 68
Lydia Hayman	19 91
W R McGaw	14 00
Jas Laycock	18 20
Lloyd Giger	8 50
Mrs Jas Kinsley	1 40
Wm Fox	2 00
Mrs C J Ottman	87 33
Mrs Wm Stanfield	13 26
Mat Doyle	10 50
Mrs Geo Wertman	13 75
Stephen Hill	129 44
J W Watts	6 00
H Swisher	1 69
John Schrey	4 25
Mrs Daniel Ingold	8 45
Wm Mitchell	32 12
Jerry Gensil	20 11
Wm Hopper	129 57
Wm Javons	45 00
S J Michael	184 75
Mrs A S Bingham	36 00
Elwood Baron (tramp)	2 00
Edw Yohey	1 35
Wm Kemp	12 25
Thos Withey	60 00
Mrs Geo Jacoby	9 50
Elmer Fox	3 00
Geo Forbey	1 35
Mrs Davis	2 50
Jennie O'Brien	7 50
Henry Berger	4 50
Mrs Vanaker	4 00
Matilda Harley	4 00
Geo Peters	3 00
Mrs Snyder	3 00
John Rice (Berwick)	1 50
Out Door Relief returned	60 17
Relief 1903	$ 247 03
Relief 1904	2963 39
	$3210 42
Quarantine Cases:	
Bloom	
Chas Swisher	56 42
Anna Neyhart	20 48
John Barber	12 50
B F Fisher	5 60
Joe Martz	6 20
J T Ashworth	9 64
Mrs Daniel Bauman	15 18
	$ 126 82
Sugarloaf Township	
Cyrus W Hess	48 31
Jas Shultz	33 58
Elias Shultz	8 44
Horton Shultz	9 24
Chas Singer	5 98
Chas Remley	10 00
Earnest Sawney	10 00
Arthur Baker	8 28
Frank Hess	29 98
Walter Hess	14 69
	$ 174 99

SALARIES AND FEES.

Chandlee Eves, Director	$100 00
W B Allen, "	100 00
Thos Webb, "	25 00
O T Wilson, "	75 00
Clem R Weiss, Secretary	100 00
M B Hock and wife, steward and matron	700 00
Auditors 1903	15 00
Appraisers and Clerk, Inv. Jan. 2, 1904	12 00
Wm C Johnston, Solicitor	147 50
Dr F W Redeker	25 00
Dr J C Rutter	75 00
Dr I R Wolf	30 00
Dr D M Hess	10 00
Dr E Everett	15 00
Dr M H Smithgall	15 00
	$1444 20

ORDERS FOR DISCOUNT.

Order No. 8		$500 00
" " 46		1500 00
" " 49		700 00
" " 76		500 00
" " 115		1000 00
" " 117		300 00
" " 125		300 00
" " 128		1500 00
" " 162		400 01
" " 173		700 00
" " 202		850 00
" " 205		1000 00
" " 236		00 00
" " 238		500 00
" " 239		2100 00
" " 275		700 00
" " 371		600 00
" " 379		700 00
" " 434		700 00
		$14850 00

RECAPITULATION.

Almshouse and expenses	$3289 52
Danville Hospital for Insane	1925 00
Sundry expenses	687 08
Out door relief paid for 1903	247 03
Out door relief paid for 1904	2963 39
Quarantine cases for Bloom	126 82
Quarantine cases for Sugarloaf township	174 99
Salaries and fees	1444 20
Orders for discount	14850 00
Order No. 368 overdrawn and refunded	45
	$25707 48

Bloom Poor District in account with

WM. H HIDLAY, Treas.

To bal in Treas Jan 2, 1904		$ 721 57
Bloom, W V Robbins, col 1902		445 68
Scott, C E Hartman, col 1903		253 33
Greenw'd, Burr Albertson, col 1903		315 49
Millville, D C Shoemaker, col 1903		25 05
Sugarloaf, A L Fritz, col 1903		131 76
Bloom, L M Sleppy, col 1903		1753 88
Bloom, L M Sleppy, col 1904		4718 81
Scott, C E Hartman, col 1904		450 00
Greenw'd, Burr Albertson, col 1904		550 67
Millville, D C Shoemaker col 1904		427 31
Sugarloaf, A L Fritz, col 1904		262 83
Outside, S Chamberlin		10 60
" W W Kester—C Eves Dir		91 22
Sale of Te m—C Eves, Dir		200 00
Farm, Oats		68 70
" Calves		50 00
" Wheat		51 83
" Cabbage		1 50
" Potatoes		20 60
" Buckwheat		155 61
" Old iron		1 32
" Turnips		2 00
" Bull		40 00
" Corn planter		3 40
" Cows		48 00
" Butter		48 90
Orders discounted	12089 37	
		$23518 88
By orders paid	$23510 77	
By bal paid to M Milleisen, Treas., Nov. 1, 1904	8 09	
		$23518 86

Bloom Poor District in account with

M MILLEISEN, Treas.

To bal received from Wm H Hidlay, former Treas		$ 8 09
Bloom, L M Sleppy, col 1904		650 13
Bloom, L M Sleppy, col 1903		64 10
Bloom, W V Robbins, col 1902		42 82
Sugarloaf, A L Fritz, col 1903		48 73
" " " 1904		51 27
Scott, C E Hartman, col 1904		2 00
Greenw'd, Burr Albertson col 1904		133 00
Farm, Corn		58 09
" Lard		24 50
" Calves		24 60
" Oats		131 41
" Chickens		18 65
" Meat		7 96
" Shoats		49 50
" Eggs		7 90
" Butter		24 64
" Cows		60 25
" Buckwheat flour		14 87
Outside, Rosie Yorks (C Eves)		22 75
" Sale of boiler		25 00
" Consideration Deed to S B & B R R Co		250 00
" Consideration Deed to Ellsworth Shaffer		75 00
" Expenses paid by Ellsworth Shaffer		20 00
Orders discounted		1975 00
Note discounted		1204 67
Order No 368 to M B Hock, cash returned by Secretary to Treasurer, filled up for 45c. too much		45
		$ 5247 38
By orders paid	$4384 63	
By bal in hands of Treas	863 75	
		$ 5247 38

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTS OF SECRETARY AND TREASURERS.

Secretary's Account.		
Orders drawn for year 1904	$25767 48	
Less orders unpaid of 1904	2067 93	
		$23699 55
Treasurers' Accounts.		
Wm H Hidlay, Treas.		
Orders paid	$25518 86	
M Milleisen, Treas.		
Orders paid	3178 96	
	$28697 82	
Less orders of 1902 and 1903 pd	3058 27	
		$23639 55

ACCOUNTS WITH COLLECTORS OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

BLOOM.

L M Sleppy, Collector, 1903.

Balance		$ 2315 21
By cash	$1817 98	
By com	95 68	
Balance due	401 55	
		$ 2315 21

L M Sleppy, Collector, 1904.

Duplicate		$10194 59
By cash	$5368 94	
By com	282 58	
Balance due	4544 07	
		$10194 59

GREENWOOD.

Burr Albertson, Collector, 1904.

Duplicate		$1516 00
By cash	$ 683 67	
By com	35 98	
Balance due	796 35	
		$1516 00

MILLVILLE BORO.

D C Shoemaker, Collector, 1904.

Duplicate		$ 599 13
By cash	$ 437 31	
By com	23 02	
Balance due	138 80	
		$ 599 13

SCOTT,

C E Hartman, Collector, 1904.

Duplicate		$1829 36
By cash	$ 600 00	
By com	31 58	
Balance due	1197 78	
		$1829 36

SUGARLOAF.

A L Fritz, Collector, 1904.

Duplicate		$ 747 16
By cash	$ 214 10	
By com	11 27	
Balance due	521 79	
		$ 747 16

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders.

Order No. 51, P K Shultz	$	50
" " 327, H G Supplee		17 50
" " 373, Farmers Nat'l Bank		800 00
" " 379, Farmers Nat'l Bank		700 00
" " 409, M J Eves		3 00
" " 413, W C Richart		17 23
" " 418, S Knorr & Son		4 70
" " 425, Dr D M Hess		10 00
" " 425, Dr M H Smithgall		15 00
" " 434, Farmers Nat'l Bank		700 00
		$2067 93

RESOURCES.

Bal in bank—Treas. report		$ 833 75
Due from Collectors.		
Bloom, L M Sleppy, 1903	401 55	
Bloom, L M Sleppy, 1904	4543 07	
Greenw'd, Burr Albertson, '04	796 35	
Millville, D C Shoemaker, '04	138 80	
Scott, C E Hartman, 1904	1197 78	
Sugarloaf, A L Fritz	521 79	
		$8463 09
Resources over liabilities		$6395 16

We, the undersigned auditors of the Bloom Poor District, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurers of said District and find them correct as set forth in the above statement.

J. M LARISH,
P. H. FREEZE,
W. H. GROH,
BOYD TRESCOTT,
Auditors.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 2, 1905.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

As reported by M B Hock, Steward.

209 bu.	Wheat,	at $1 10	$ 229 90
1121 "	Oats,	" 34	381 72
200 "	Corn Ears,	" 27½	550 00
278 "	Buckwheat,	" 65	180 70
115 "	Rye,	" 80	116 00
30 "	Sweet Corn,	" 80	24 00
420 "	Potatoes,	" 40	168 00
34 "	Tomatoes,	" 50	17 00
1 "	Beans,	" 2 00	2 00
10 "	Beets,	" 40	4 00
25 "	Turnips,	" 15	3 75
3 "	Onions,	" 1 00	3 00
60 "	Apples,	" 30	18 00
48 Tons	Hay,	" 10 00	480 00
2.90	Bundles Corn Fodder,	" 01	88 00
100	Heads Cabbage,	" 04	56 00
105	Bunches Celery,	" 05	5 25
1500	Cucumbers,	" 00½	7 50
280	Gallons Cider,	" 07	16 80
1031	Pounds Butter,	" 22	226 82
2625	Pounds Dressed Pork,	" 06	157 50
319	Dozen Eggs,	" 20	63 80
80	Chickens,	" 50	40 00
33	Shoats,	" 3 00	99 00
8	Calves,		78 60
	Beef,		40 00
			$3014 34

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Taxes due from Collectors:		
L M Sleppy, 1903	$ 401 55	
L M Sleppy, 1904	4543 07	
Burr Albertson, 1904	796 35	
D C Shoemaker, 1904	138 80	
C E Hartman, 1904	1197 78	
A L Fritz, 1904	521 79	
		$7599 34
Farm and buildings	$14000 00	
Horses, 4	385 00	
Cattle, 10	307 00	
Poultry, 126	64 90	
Hogs, 18 and litter of 5	160 00	
Wagons	164 00	
Farm Implements	426 50	
Harness	73 25	
Grain and feed	1191 55	
Grain in ground	259 50	
Miscellaneous articles	41 10	
Meat	64 50	
Ice in ice-house	40 00	
Coal and wood	95 50	
Provisions	227 03	
Furniture, Steward's House	293 22	
" Infirmary	26 25	
" Men's Almshouse	55 80	
" Women's "	58 55	
Coal cellar, shovels, &c	2 20	
		$18459 85
		$26059 19

Number of paupers at last report	12	
Number admitted during the year	14	
Number of births	1	
		— 27
Discharged	13	
Deaths	3	
Remaining at end of year	11	
		— 27
No. from Bloom:		
Thos Fowler		
Geo Lenhart		
Mrs Searls (Mowery)		8
No. from Greenwood Township:		
Mary Sands		
Ann Parker		2
No. from Scott Township:		
Mike O'Neal		
Ed Thomas		
Whit Gowling		3
No. from Sugarloaf Township:		
Jerusha Hess		1
No. cared for Berwick:		
John Rice		1
No. cared for Mt. Pleasant:		
Thos S Davis		1

Signed:

W. B. ALGEN,
CHANDLEE EVES,
O. T. WILSON,
Directors.

Attest:
CLEM R. WEISS, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Locust, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by a public road, on the south and west by lands of Wm. B. Snyder, containing

FOUR ACRES OF LAND,

be the same more or less. Being the same premises which Harriet Yeager conveyed to L. H. Berninger by deed dated March 31st, 1902. Whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN

and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of Jeremiah Snyder, now to use of C. C. Mensch, vs L. H. Berninger, and Wilson Rhoades, and to be sold as the property of L. H. Berninger.

KREISHER and MENSCH, Attorneys. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Reuben Boston, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Boston, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to W. A. BOSTON, } Administrators
E. M. BOSTON, } of Reuben Boston

A. N. YOST, Attorney. 1-19 6t.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday of each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila.	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,003,5
Penn'a, Phila	400,000	3,825,160	1,413,5
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,918	1,021,6
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	628,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

C. C. YETTER ESQ. ELECTED MAYOR.

Defeated Boyd F. Maize Esq. in a Lively Contest by a Vote of 643 to 570.

Magee Elected To Council.

Clyde Charles Yetter Esq., the Republican nominee for President of the Town Council, defeated Boyd F. Maize Esq., Democrat, in a lively contest by a vote of 643 to 570. Both candidates conducted an energetic campaign, and the result was in doubt until the very last ward was heard from.

Probably the most interesting contest was that of School Director between Jas. C. Brown, republican, Jas. H. Mercer, democrat, and H. G. Supplee who was nominated by the Citizens. Mr. Mercer came in for the greatest share of popular approval, with Mr. Brown second. Mr. Supplee made a very strong bid for the place, considering the fact that his name did not appear on the ballot, the Court having declared the Citizens' ticket null and void. The forgetfulness of some of his friends is another factor which it is claimed worked agaiust him. On many instances, according to the election boards, his name was written, but nothing else. The neglect to write the figure 2 robbed him of a vote in each case.

The race for Councilmanic honors furnished another animated contest. James Magee and Chas. W. Runyon were the two independent candidates, and they simply ran away from the others. Mr. Magee received the highest number of votes given any candidate for any office and Mr. Runyon was second. This fight was practically determined early in the day.

Around each of the four polling places there was a strong Magee—Runyon sentiment, and long before time for the poles to close it was apparent to all that their election was certain.

There appeared to be much more general interest manifested than in municipal elections heretofore. At no time during the day did the voting places take on that lonely, deserted appearance that has characterized many local elections in the past, and from morning till night there was displayed an interest that was pleasing to note.

The complete vote of this Town is appended:

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
C. C. Yetter, Rep	129	190	177	147	643
Boyd F. Maize, Dem	122	92	198	158	570

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

C. F. Deitterich, Rep	46	61	145	155	407
Charles Culp, Rep	54½	53	144	83	334½
John Deily, Rep	82	181	159	106	528
M. Harry Rhoads, Dem	156½	175	250	555	1136½
Josiah Giger, Dem	111	300	148	95	654
J. W. Mifflin, Dem	312½	134	261	121	828½
James Magee, 2nd, Ind	393½	502	439	363	1697½
Chas. W. Runyon, Ind	290	248	513	201	1252

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

James C. Brown, Rep	178	156	237	134	705
James H. Mercer, Dem	204	142	301	277	924
H. G. Supplee, Cit	91	196	122	171	580

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Guy Jacoby, Dem	192	206	304	158	960

CONSTABLE.

Eugene Whitenight, Rep	102	140	153	115	510
Miles W. Betz, Dem	213		245	232	690

AUDITOR.

Jos. L. Townsend, Rep	158	183	253	133½	727½
C. H. Kline, Rep	95	99½	150	77½	422
P. H. Freeze, Dem	159	134½	182	156½	632
A. H. Stroh, Dem	95	78	141	131	445

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

John Scott, Rep	85				
John Watson, Dem	138				
Charles Hyssong, Rep		155			
C. M. Hess, Dem		99			
W. H. Webb, Rep			209		
Geo. A. Herring, Dem			122		
Daniel Sterner, Jr. Rep				98	
C. B. Ent, Dem				178	

INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.

Frank Rupert, Rep	91				
C. C. Furman, Dem	125				
C. T. Hendershott, Rep		131			
F. P. Baum, Dem		107			
Roy Ralston, Rep			195		
George B. Hunt, Dem			125		
Edward Gerringer, Rep				80	
Henry Knorr, Dem				186	

REGISTRY ASSESSOR.

A. Ed. Myers, Rep	103				
George W. Hartzel, Dem	107				
Robert Morris, Rep		180			
Harry Giger, Dem		75			
Calvin P. Girton, Jr., Rep			155		
D. F. Weiss, Dem			177		
Wilbur Fisher, Rep				166	
M. J. Flaherty, Dem				132	

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

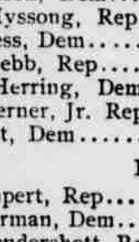
Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." MRS. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Bridge Contract Awarded.

The Northumberland County Commissioners opened the bids submitted for the building of the new steel bridge over the North branch of the Susquehanna river, Thursday afternoon and the contract was awarded to the York Bridge Company, of York, Pa., that company being the lowest bidder. The price is $65,125.

Mine Fatalities of 1905 Make Record.

Eighty-two fatalities have occurred in the anthracite mines since January 1.

Mine Inspector Fenton, of the Eleventh district, who reports nine fatal accidents up to date, says if this proportion continues the year 1905 will be one of the most fearful years in loss of life in the history of hard coal mining.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The entry book in Register and Recorder J. C. Rutter's office shows that the following deeds have been recorded during the past week:

John Welsh et. al. to Isaac W. Oman for two lots in Orange township. Consideration $400

Isaac W. Oman and wife to Robert S. Oman for two lots in the township of Orange. Consideration $400.

P. O. Bowers and wife to Charles B. Menagh and wife for lot of land in Bloomsburg. Consideration $1400.

Rosemont Cemetery Company to Eva Hoffman for cemetery lot. Consideration $38.40.

Washington Knouse to Perry Knouse for land situate in Jackson township. Consideration $77.62.

Alexander Knouse and wife to Perry Knouse for lot of land in Jackson township. Consideration $81.87.

George W. Knouse and wife to George L. Knouse for land in Jackson township. Consideration $500.

G. W. Knouse and wife to Perry Knouse for lot of land situate in Jackson township. Consideration $60.

G. W. Knouse and wife to G. L. Knouse for lot of land in Jackson township. Consideration $60.

John G. McHenry and wife to Perry Knouse for land in Jackson township. Consideration $500.

Justice to the Regular Army.

"Indian Fights and Fighters," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is a book that will afford a great satisfaction to the line officers of the regular army. In it, for the first time, justice is done to the brave soldiers who have served patiently and heroically in the dangerous Western posts. The book will serve to counteract the opinion, all too widespread, that service in the plains or in the Rockies is humdrum and unhazardous, and it will prove that the regulars have done an immense amount of work in upbuilding the nation. Dr. Brady, himself a graduate of the naval academy, understands how to do justice to the military branch of the regular army. He knew personally many actors in the great fights, and has lived quite extensively throughout the West.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MAN OR WOMAN to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well established house of solid financial standing. $20.00 straight cash salary with all necessary expenses paid weekly by check from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Position permanent; previous experience not essential. No investment required. We furnish everything. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Address, Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Ill. 2-9 8t

The Mardi Gras Low-rate Tour to New Orleans via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the especial benefit of those desiring to witness the unique Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans, the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged for a personally-conducted tour, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, Friday, March 3. A special train of high-class Pullman equipment will be run, in charge of tourist agent. Three days will be devoted to New Orleans, the party returning direct to New York.

Tourists will occupy this train continuously, so that hotel accommodations and meals in New Orleans will not have to be considered. A special grand stand will be provided on the main line of the great parades. Round trip rate, including round-trip transportation, Pullman berth in both directions and during stay in New Orleans, all meals in dining car during entire trip, and seat in special grand stand at New Orleans; $70 from Philadelphia, $65 from Baltimore, and $63 from Washington. Proportionate rates from other points. Detailed itineraries and full information may be obtained of Ticket Agents; or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 16 2t

Moyer Bros., Will Give One Week's Treatment Free.

Hand this coupon to MOYER BROS.

Gentlemen: Please give me a Week's Free Treatment bottle of **Dr. Kennedy's Cal-Cura Solvent.**

Name.....

Address.....

We sell and heartily recommend Dr. David Kennedy's Cal-Cura Solvent, the wonderful new Kidney and Liver cure. It is not a "patent medicine." It will not disappoint you. Reputation counts. Dr Kennedy's excellent preparations have been world famous for over 30 years. We will give you a Week's Free Treatment bottle if you simply cut out the coupon above and hand to us. Large bottles, for complete treatment, cost $1.00. 6 bottles for $5.00.

Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 26, 1905

Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.

(Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Edson.)

LESSON TEXT.—John 6:1-14; Memory verses, 11, 12. Read the entire chapter.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I am the Living Bread which came down from Heaven." John 6:51.

TIME.—Nearly a year has elapsed since our last lesson. It was just before the passover, April, A. D. 29.

PLACE.—A Region on the northeast shore of the Sea of Galilee, not very far from Bethsaida.

A REMINDER.—Had this miracle and the discourse following been left out by John, how much would have been missed of evidence that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God. It were impossible to study prayerfully this portion of John's Gospel and not be led to believe in Jesus as the Son of God. For this reason, keep John 20:31 specially before you in considering this lesson.

The Lesson Outline.

THEME.—The Hungry Fed.

I.—Into the Wilderness with Jesus, vs. 1-4.
II.—The Hungry Multitudes, vs. 5-9.
(1) Jesus' Plans, vs. 5, 6.
(2) The Disciples Troubled, vs. 7-9.
III.—The Multitude Fed, vs. 10-13.
(1) Orderly Procedure, v. 10.
(2) Loaves and Fishes Blessed, v. 11.
(3) Loaves and Fishes Distributed, v. 11.
(4) The Fragments Gathered, vs. 12, 13.
IV.—The Multitude Impressed, v. 14.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

I. Into the Wilderness With Jesus, vs. 1-4. The disciples went there with Jesus for rest and quiet conference. The multitude followed through curiosity. But whatever the motive which brought them they all received a blessing. Jesus never turns a soul empty away. The desert is often the place of peculiar blessing. Human need is more apparent there. Divine power is more manifest.

II. The Hungry Multitude. (1) Jesus' Plans, vs. 5, 6.—Jesus was the first to sight the on-coming multitude. Jesus sees us when a great way off. He knows the motive that brings us. But He always has plans for us. He knows just how to deal with each individual case.

(2) The Disciples Troubled, v. 7.—Matthew (14:15) tells us that the disciples wanted to send the multitudes away and let them shift for themselves. Ah, at best, how limited is our vision; how small our faith. In our Christian work, how many blessings we lose to the multitude because we do not realize Jesus' power and His willingness to supply the need. Matt. 10:8. The little lad ready to yield his small supply to Jesus, is a text and a sermon all by himself. He counted little in the eyes of the disciples, but he went into partnerships with Jesus and his little became a feast to satisfy the multitude. So it may be with us. Our gifts, our abilities may seem small, we may have grave misgivings as to their being equal to the task of ministering successfully to the multitudes about us, but if we will but put into the hands of Jesus our little we will have the joy of seeing it multiply under His touch until it has performed its most blessed ministry to all about. Our little in Jesus' hands is always sufficient.

III. The Multitude Fed. (1) Orderly Procedure, v. 10.—It has been said that "order is God's first law." That motley multitude must be subdued and arranged in orderly manner. Paul's admonition (1 Cor. 14:40) has striking illustration here.

(2) Loaves and Fishes Blessed, v. 11.—"Jesus took the loaves; and when He had given thanks." Took and blessed—a twofold act on the part of Jesus that brings amazing results. Just common barley crackers and small salt fish, and yet they fed the multitude as they passed through Jesus' hands. Just a life given in consecration into Jesus' hands to receive His blessing and behold the results. A Peter, a Paul, a Luther, a John Knox, a Finney, a Moody. He will take you and me and use us to the blessing of the multitude. John 14:12.

(3) Loaves and Fishes Distributed. v. 11.—"He distributed to the disciples and the disciples to them that were set down." The Divine order, always. From the Master's hand to ours and then to the multitude. We cannot give to the blessing of others until we have received from His hands. How the knowledge of this ought to bring us to reconsecrate ourselves to Him.

(4) The Fragments Gathered, vs. 12, 13.—"They were filled." Did ever soul sit down at table which Jesus spread without being filled? Ps. 23:1; Phil. 4:19. But that Jesus' bounty might not teach wastefulness He commands: "Gather up the fragments." This is an example in economy which we all have need to remember. Twelve baskets full remaining gave each of the disciples a supply to carry away. What a striking illustration of Prov. 11:24; and Luke 6:38.

IV. The Multitude Impressed, v. 14.—Who else but God could create food for the body? The multitude was willing to admit Jesus' claims of Divinity. And the following verses show how they planned to make Him their king. But with what motives! They desired Him because they had eaten of the loaves and were filled, v. 26. He wanted them to desire the bread of life, v. 27. How sad that men should be satisfied with the bread which perishes when Jesus would feed them on the living bread.

The Golden Text.

"I am the Living Bread which came down from Heaven." This declaration of Jesus commands our attention, because God has said that "Man shall not live by bread alone." When Jesus called Himself the "Living Bread," it was to announce the relations which He was to sustain to the soul. As a body was fed by bread, so He, the Living Bread, was to feed the soul. Living Bread to satisfy soul hunger, therefore, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." "Lord, evermore give us this Bread."

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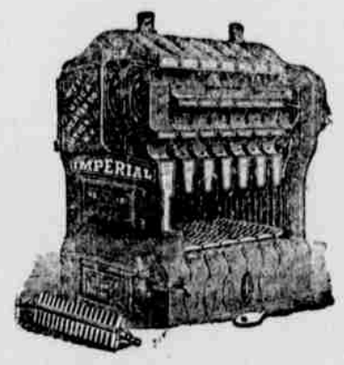

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